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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1873.

Ordnance Report on Arming of the Militia.

The report of Gen. O. E. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, contains the following additional particulars respecting the operations of the Ordnance Department. On the subject of arming and equipping the militia the report says: In this connection, as bearing most vitally on the effectiveness of the armed force of the nation in time of war, the wants of the whole body of the Militia is again presented for legislative action. The annual appropriation of $200,000 for arming and equipping the militia, fixed by the act of April 23, 1808, is entirely inadequate at the present time, with a population increased from eight to more than forty millions. As a consequence, some of the richest States of the Union have had to make appropriations of money to provide the arms, &c., necessary to supply such deficiency, although the intention of Congress, as expressed in the law of 1808, was that the money so appropriated should supply the whole body of the militia. If $200,000 was not deemed too much in 1808, when arms, &c., were cheap as compared with the improved and costly mechanism now admitted to be a necessity, surely an increase of the appropriation to $100,000 annually is the least that is required. It is believed that all issues of arms and other ordnance stores which were made by the War Department to the States and Territories between January, 1861, and April 25th, 1808, and charged to the States and Territories, having been made for the maintenance and preservation of the Union, are properly chargeable to the United States, and the Secretary of War should be authorized to credit the several States and Territories with the sums charged to them respectively for arms and other ordnance stores which were issued to them between the aforementioned dates and charged against their quotas under the law for arming and equipping the militia, provided that each Territory and State furnishes receipting credit for the issues charged to them shall return the property to the Ordnance Department free of charge to the United States, or give satisfactory evidence to the Secretary of War that it was expended or otherwise disposed of in the public service during the rebellion. It is recommended that legislation to this effect be asked of Congress.

Chief of Engineer's Report—Estimated Appropriations for Fortifications.

The report of General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, contains the following estimates of appropriations for fortifications for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875:

Fort Adams, R. I	$ 50,000	Clark's Point, R I	80,000
Niagara	25,000	Dutch Island	80,000
Taylor	50,000	Adams	110,000
Jefferson	50,000	Dumpling's Battery	
Lime Point	125,000	Jery	50,000
Jackson, La	50,000	Trumbull	40,000
St. Philip	50,000	Griswold	40,000
Macomb	24,000	Scammel	100,000
Pike	24,000	Propo	40,000
San Diego, Cal	65,000	Battery, Jerry's	
Fort Point, Cal	70,000	Pt. Fortan'th,	
Schuylkill	75,000	N. H	50,000
Millett's Point	75,000	Gerrick's Island	50,000
On Alcatraz Isl'd	60,000	Portland Head	100,000
Constitution	50,000	Battery at Finn's	
Winthrop	80,000	Point	75,000
Warren	100,000	Ft. Hamilton, and	
Battery, Long		Batteries	20,000
Island Head	85,000	Hamilton Imprs.	6,000
Fort Delaware	50,000	Ft. Wood exter'r	
Mifflin	55,000	water battery	40,000
New fort opp'te		New Battelle	
Fort Delaware	75,000	battery	70,000
Ft. Montgomery	28,000	Defenses Colum-	
Ft. Tompkins		bia River	50,000
Batteries	88,000	Fort Monroe	75,000
Fort Richmond	15,000	Fort Wool	50,000
Fort Macon	10,500	Fort Washington	85,000
Fort Clinch	25,000	Fort Foote	50,000
Fort Caswell	40,000	Mortar Batteries	100,000
Fort Moultrie	40,000	Torpedoes	200,000
Fort Sumter	40,000	Torpedoes	100,000
Fort Johnson	11,500	Purchase of sites	100,000
Castle Pinckney	9,000		
Fort Pulaski	75,000	Total	$3,376,000
Fort Jackson, Ga	7,000		

The work on the most important fortifications is stated as follows:

Fort Porter, Black Rock, near Buffalo, same condition as last report, except that the Parx Commissioners have beautified the grounds. No appropriations asked for.

Fort Niagara, commanding the debouch of the Niagara river into Lake Ontario, consists as to work to protect the western frontage, and other minor operations for preservation of the fort.

Fort Warren, Boston Harbor—Batteries A and B completed, and considerable progress made with the new sand parapet and the embankment of the traverses and parades. The battery at Long Island Head and Forts Winthrop and Independence strengthened and improved.

Fort Schuyler, East River, New York—Two large and two small brick arches have been built, and all the arches of the front have been covered with concrete and mastic and one traverse magazine, built and partially covered with sand. In the ten-gun battery emplacements for three guns of heavy caliber have been provided.

The Fort at Millett's Point—The West Battery has been completed, the middle battery is being pushed forward and the east battery has been begun. The mortar battery is also being pushed forward, and will be completed during the present year. The defenses of New York from the Sound to the north on Long Island Sound are all in excellent repair and fast approximating completion.

Fort Columbus, Governor's Island—Fifty-four shot beds and 1,627 lineal feet of sea wall have been built. Castle William and South Battery, Governor's Island, remain in good repair.

Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island—Parapet raised and magazines of the exterior battery finished and cemented.

Fort Hamilton and Additional Batteries, New York Harbor—Sea walls and parapets completed or in course, mortar battery traverses and magazines covered with sand and the fort in repair.

Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island—Slight repairs needed.

Fort on Site of Fort Tompkins—Preparing emplacements for armaments, finishing earthwork and granting glacis; gun battery north completed, mortar battery finished and ready for armament.

Battery Hudson, Staten Island, modifications being completed. South Battery armament complete.

North Cliff Battery. Earthwork and sodding and gun platforms being finished. No work on South Cliff Battery.

Fort at Sandy Hook. Jetties built.

The condition of the defenses of the Delaware river and the views of the Chief of Engineers have already been printed in these dispatches.

Fort McHenry, Baltimore Harbor—Operations have been commenced, on the large exterior battery and it is expected to have a considerable portion of it prepared during the next year to afford cover and magazine room for eight large guns.

The report closes with a brief defense of the harbor of Baltimore, is a casemated work, and until the long-range method of gun practice and defense have been devised no expenditures upon it are proposed, other than for its preservation.

It has not yet been found necessary to make experiments upon the obstruction of the Potomac river, for which the co operation of the Navy Department seems necessary.

Fort Foote, Potomac river, Maryland, forms the line of defense of the channels of approach, by water, to Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown. The site having been donated and jurisdiction ceded by the Legislature of Maryland. The proposed strengthening of this important work commenced on April, 1873, to include the battery north of the fort on Rozier's Bluff. The armament of the fort and battery will comprise guns of the heaviest calibre.

Fort Washington, Potomac river, Maryland, occupies an important position in the line of defense of the cities of Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown, and will be strengthened by the addition of batteries.

Fort Monroe, Virginia, has been subjected to numerous repairs.

The forts on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts have generally been subjected to repairs and slight improvements. The forts in the harbor of Mobile, at Fort Point, Lime Point, Alcatraz, Batteries at Point San Jose and Angel Island have been pressed towards completion.

The expenditure of $30,000 for experiments in the use of torpedoes for harbor defenses was judiciously used. Majors Thomas L. Casey and Henry L. Abbott were sent to Europe in July to examine the torpedo systems of Europe, and having returned will make a report on the subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1873.

The International Congress at Vienna.

Mr. Thacker, Acting Commissioner of Patents, official representative to the International Congress at Vienna, has just returned. The Congress assembled on August 4th and adjourned on the 8th. The general impression of the numerous representatives assembled from all parts of the world was that it would be an official Congress, but at the the last moment the Austrian government withheld its recognition, on the ground that if an official Congress the Emperor would be bound by its action. The official representatives of the United States, however, took a seat in the Congress, though in a personal character. A series of resolutions was adopted embracing the main features of the patent system of the United States, on the enunciation of certain principles which the Congress believed should form the basis of patent legislation. Every where they recognized the principle in our law that patents should be issued to inventors only, and not to the introducer, and that there should be preliminary official examination. No nation except the United States has a corps of experts, their offices being simply places of registration. The best of the foreign patent systems are crude, and the license is worthless until tried in the courts as against competitors. An effort was made in the Congress to adopt a principle compelling a patentee to grant a license upon a tariff to be fixed by arbitrators. A proposition was introduced that the compulsion should take effect at the expiration of five years. The Congress perpetuated itself by appointing an Executive Committee, the members of each country to form branches. Mr. Thatcher intends to bring this fully to the attention of inventors in the United States, in order to inaugurate the formation of associations in the United States.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1873.

The Customs Returns.

The Returns of Customs for the quarter ending September 30, 1873, show a decrease of $3,000,000 in receipts. For the month of September of the present year they amounted to $15,963,000, and for the same month last year $1,441,000, a decline of nearly $4,000,000. The total receipts for the fiscal year of 1873 were $188,000,000, against $216,000,000 for 1872, while the exports for 1873 were about $78,000,000 more than for 1872. The books of the Bureau of Statistics show a very favorable condition of trade, every month bringing us nearer a balance. Including specie exports in the list the monthly totals for the present year have generally footed up in our favor. With the wheat and cotton crops still in reserve for shipment abroad the trade prospects present every encouragement. The Secretary of the Treasury stated to-day that he expected the November returns to show an increase.

The National Board of Trade and Finance

The discussion of resumption of specie in the National Board of Trade, at their meeting in Chicago, has attracted considerable attention in the financial circle of the government. The date named was the first Monday in July, 1877. Their next meeting at Baltimore in January, when the question will be taken up for definite action, will possess great interest.

The proposed resumption of silver payments it is stated by the Secretary of the Treasury will demonstrate the practicability of an early entire resumption. It is not designed to withdraw any of fractional currency other than to replace the mutilated with silver, but to allow silver and paper to circulate at par.

The Government Loses by Clews.

The closing up of the September quarter shows that the government, by the failure of the New York and London houses of Clews is the loser to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the consular and diplomatic account.

Financial Agents.

Morton, Rose & Co., of London, have been appointed financial agents of the Treasury and State Departments, and Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. continue for the navy.

The New Silver Coin is Metrical.

The weight of the new fractional silver coin is metrical, the weight of the half dollars being just twelve and one-half grammes, the quarter dollar six and one-quarter grammes, and the dime two and one-half grammes. These will be the first issue of silver coins of the decimic standard established by the last Congress. The value will be one-half of one per cent. in excess of the former standard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1873.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Monthly report, No. 12, of the Bureau of Statistics contains statistics of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1873, as compared with that of 1872, as follows:

Imports of free articles in 1872	$136,087,305
Imports of free articles in 1873	39,949,576
Imports of dutiable articles in 1873	456,108,928
Imports of dutiable articles in 1872	458,047,462
Domestic exports in 1873	695,078,620
Domestic exports in 1872	504,961,899
Foreign exports in 1873	13,394,431
Foreign exports in 1872	6,963,312

PREPARATIONS FOR A RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Pursuant to the views regarding resumption, expressed by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, recently the Director of the Mint has been making extensive arrangements for the coinage of both gold and silver to an extent heretofore unprecedented, so as to be ready for the resumption of specie payments, there now being large quantities of these metals awaiting coinage. The first step in resumption has been taken, it having been ascertained from the Secretary of the Treasury that the government will pay out silver as soon as it can be profitably and conveniently coined for that purpose.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Speech at Washington.

Still Harps on the Constitution—Also Upon Finance, Cesarism and the Presidential Election.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Ex-President Johnson was serenaded at the Metropolitan Hotel, the front of which was decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns. An immense crowd was present, and calls were made for Mr. Johnson, when he appeared and was received with cheers.

Mr. Johnson reviewed the political changes in the politics of the country during the thirty years of his participancy, and briefly alluded to the period in his Presidential life, when he was the mark for calumny and detraction and mendacious and unprincipled assaults. A man in the crowd exclaimed, "You still survive." To which Mr. Johnson replied, 'Yes, thank God I am still alive, and not only living physically but I am alive to the preservation of our institutions and the best interests of the country. (Applause). He did not come for rhetorical display. What he would say now would be by way of inquiry, and he would ask, what kind of a government have we now? (Applause and cheers of "Tell us"). We used to have some idea that there was a Constitution (laughter) and a constitutional government, as I argued when I first made my appearance as a member of Congress. An inquiry formerly was as to the powers delegated to the several departments, but now it is to ascertain what power has not been delegated. Government under that instrument. Such was the view of Washington, the father of his country, and he died. Jefferson came into power, and he, war, and who sacrificed his ease and reputation to pay the debt of gratitude we owe to thought Jefferson and those great men who framed the Constitution. When he first came to Congress there were two great questions of public crisis. He wishes to-day the country was under their conduct. He fears not the people would never sanction what was done two such parties. The difference between them was simply this: The Democratic party contended for strict construction, while the Whigs claimed a little more latitude. While these parties were thus opposed, they in the main adhered to the essential principles that there was a constitution, and what was it? Was it not limited to five or six years? When a measure was brought up in Congress and its constitutionality was questioned, he always asked, 'Does it violate the Constitution; we've got the numbers.' (Laughter.) And when he was a friend of the Constitution, battling and contending for its existence, the Constitution was taken from either branches, and the people no more trampled under foot. The query came up, what kind of a government is it? Has the consequences of war had fearfully effaced and wiped out the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution? Are the people to be deprived of participation in the principles in which the Constitution was established? Has the Constitution been wiped out and Congress is without restraint, where are we, having a government controlled by a body of men without power, and a necessity of legislation to restrain them, but acting according to their own will and interests, and the most monstrous despotism ever permitted to be established. Rather than accept such a body of men, calling themselves Congress, they would prefer the most odious

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

No party was ever able to profit by a success won by *less* than its usual strength, for it was sure to be overturned by its opponent at the very next trial. This is an axiom in politics which the Ohio Democrats would be wise to study thoroughly.

Internal revenue receipts, which fell off greatly during the panic, are beginning to show a marked improvement. This is an unmistakable sign of growing health in the condition of business affairs; since the tax-gatherer ever trends at the heels of industry and enterprise.

This is a good year for declining. Nearly all the prominent Democrats of New York have declined various nominations tendered them by Democratic conventions, which would seem to indicate that the prospects of success for Democratic nominees are not very promising in that State.

Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and now Iowa, have by their Supreme Courts affirmed the constitutionality of the law which makes liquor dealers responsible for damages to persons or property arising from the sales of liquors. It is gradually beginning to be understood that the community has some rights which everybody is bound to respect.

The *Tribune* seconds the suggestion made in the Commercial a short time ago, that the bonds given by Cashiers, Treasurers and other financial servants of the public, should either be recorded or placed in the custody of the State. The proposition, that paper says, "is a good one," and adds that these bonds "certainly should not be left in charge of any person interested in their destruction."

The election of Allen in Ohio has wonder fully elated the old slaveholders. They gauge the Democracy of the present by their knowledge of the Democracy of the past, and therefore conclude that if the Democracy should return to power they will forthwith be paid the market value of their slaves at the time they were emancipated. Their reasoning is probably correct. They certainly are correct in concluding that they will never be paid for their slaves until the Democrats get into power again.

The papers, elsewhere, attribute much more importance than it deserves to the fact that the wages of laborers at the Iron Furnaces in Pittsburgh have been reduced ten per cent. They assume that, because Pittsburgh is the center of the iron manufacturing business, the furnace branch of it must be immense; which is far from being the fact. There are only ten or eleven furnaces in this city, for the manufacture of pig iron, and these are run by six or seven parties, some of them having two furnaces each. Now, we wish for the sake of our city, that the number was greater; but it is of no use, just now, to magnify a fact out of all proportions.

The English agricultural movement has brought a number of singular facts and tendencies into bold relief; prominent among which is the evidence afforded that the Church of England, as represented at least by its Bishops and Clergy, are really against the rights of the lowly, who are supposed to be peculiarly under the fostering care of a maternal religion; and that the former are in close alliance with the landed aristocracy. Dr. Harold Brown, the newly appointed Bishop of Winchester, seems to be the only Church dignitary of any eminence who has had the manly courage to plant himself firmly on the side of the poor and oppressed.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just decided an important question in the law of corporations, to the effect that no corporation created by another State for the purpose of purchasing lands, can hold or convey lands in the State of Illinois. The Court held that whatever may be the right of a foreign corporation to hold so much real estate as is necessary for the transaction of its ordinary business, the policy of the State of Illinois must be regarded as settled by the expression of the Legislative and Executive Departments against permitting corporations to be created for the purpose of dealing in lands; and that the refusal of the Legislature to charter corporations for that purpose, must be regarded as a positive denial of that power to the Legislature of any other State. The decision possesses considerable public interest.

It would seem that "Protection protects" in other departments of national industry beside that of iron. It is ascertained that the exportation of wool to this country from England last year, amounted to only six hundred and thirty odd thousand pounds, a decrease of over nine hundred thousand pounds. In woolen clothes the decrease was nearly one million yards. In woolen carpets almost one and a half million yards. In cotton piece goods nearly twenty-one millions yards. In linen piece goods more than eight and three-quarters million yards. In silk and broad-stuffs nearly three hundred and fifty thousand yards, and a large comparative falling off in tons of lead and salt, and in the values of ribbons, mixed materials, haberdashery, hardware and cutlery. What do our free traders think about it?

The revenue of the United States government fell off, during the first quarter of the fiscal year ending September 30th, over $3,000,000. The whole of this deficiency occurred in the month of September, and was undoubtedly the result of the monetary derangement; and as it is likely to continue during the winter months, it is safe to anticipate that the revenues of the fiscal year will fall off at least $20,000,000. Congress, has, in this fact, a warning against all the numerous schemes which are now under way to deplete the National Treasury. The one great overmastering difficulty of Congress will be, not to discover how to spend the public money, but how to save it. Economy is much more difficult than extravagance, but where economy is imperative it ought to be robbed of half its difficulty, and that it is imperative in this case ought to be too plain to be misunderstood, even by the most stolid of Congressmen.

The payment of silver change by the government is restricted to an amount not exceeding five dollars to each individual. Specie payments will hardly follow such a trifling experiment as this. If the Secretary wants to prevent the hoarding of silver, and to substitute silver for fractional currency, he will have to adopt some more extensive plan than this. Either give us enough or none at all. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

> "That Mr. Richardson's present effort is not a sincere one, let us see what he proposes to do. He says that if a claim of $205 50 is presented against the government, he will pay it by giving $200 in greenbacks, and $5 50 in coin. There is no use to employ fine words to characterize a proceeding like this. It is simply nonsense, and a very poor quality of nonsense at that. We have only to imagine the United States resuming specie payment by paying $205 50 over the counter to understand precisely what it is that Mr. Secretary Richardson proposes to do after his grand flourish of newspaper trumpets."

A paper on the labor question, read at the late English Social Science Congress, by Mr. Thomas Brassey, a member of Parliament and an extensive iron manufacturer, contains some statements which we commend to the consideration of the free traders in this country greatly. Mr. Brassey said he "regarded with concern" the enormous increase of pig iron in the United States, which is 2,500,000 tons a year, instead of 1,500,000 tons five years ago. He was in hopes, however, that our tariff would eventually be "modified" so as to give the British iron workers a better chance in our market; "although," he added, "the success with which the Americans have utilized the most costly manual labor by the invention of machinery, gives us ground for caution, lest our old supremacy be shaken by the energy and talent of the New World." Almost every day, and even almost every quarter, fresh proofs and testimonies concerning the benefits which Protection has conferred upon our country, arise.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which is understood to be unable to pay the interest due on its bonds on November 1st, is one of those enterprises which illustrate the unsoundness of the basis on which railroads have lately been built. It was built with the proceeds of bonds almost exclusively, and its bonds have found a market on a faith that believed in all things. Its bonded debt is $15,000,000 and its floating debt, $6,000,000, while its capital is $——. Its projectors expected its earnings to pay the interest; but, inasmuch as it traverses a country which has all its resources yet to develope, and is in itself a mere link in the grand chain of a through route from the East to the West, it has found itself unable to compete successfully with the Baltimore and Ohio road and the other through routes to the East. The route of the road is a good one, and the country traversed by it must eventually be a productive one, but the road has been built before its time, and the present traffic on it is not sufficient to operate it and pay interest on the cost of its construction. It will, no doubt, in the course of time, develope a paying trade, but in the meantime, while this work of development goes on, the bondholders will be clamoring for their interest, and will clamor in vain. Had the road been built with actual capital, the capitalists interested could have waited for what the future will bring forth; but the bondholders will not wait, and the end will be bankruptcy for the road and numberless quarrels over who shall own and control it.

THE COMING QUESTION.

A portion of the Roman Catholic clergy of New York are zealously carrying on the crusade some time ago declared against the public schools of the city. In a recent number of the *Times* are given some interesting details illustrative of the manner in which the reverend men are trying to gain their object, which is, in the first place, to establish a system of separate Catholic schools to be in part sustained by subsidies from the treasury of the State. Unsectarian schools well managed and well taught and therefore satisfactory to the great mass of the Catholic laity being already in operation, the initial difficulty which the separatists have to overcome is to obtain and retain their scholars. In anticipation of this difficulty, the priests, active and prominent in the movement, judiciously selected as the seat of their first experiment a ward of the city which from its "peculiarities" held out the fairest prospect of success. The "peculiarities" referred to are, we suppose, the religious character, intellectual condition, etc., of a majority of the population. In this advantageous position a parochial or Catholic school was a while since opened by Father O'Farrell, and placed under the instruction of the Christian Brothers. We quote from the statement of the New York *Times*:

> "After the opening of the new parochial school, several of the scholars whose parents had been coerced into sending them there, returned to the public school in Greenwich street, and informed the teachers that they had been taught too much religion and too little secular knowledge by the Christian Brothers, and wished to resume their public school education, which would fit them for earning a livelihood. These secessions from the parochial school were immediately reported by the teachers to Father O'Farrel, who instituted inquiries among the pupils, and learning the whereabouts of the missing scholars, at once proceeded to put the principle of intimidation and coercion fully into action. The parents of the offending scholars were visited, and threatened with excommunication if they did not at once withdraw their children from the public schools and restore them to the parochial school. In nearly every instance the parents, who were generally of the uneducated class, were not proof against the threatened anathemas of the Church, and consequently the other spiritual tyrants ordered them. They were also strictly forbidden to allow their daughters to attend the Normal College, being informed that such an act was sinful, and in consequence many girls who would, if allowed to prosecute their studies, have become ornaments to society, were compelled to abandon their ideas and seek more laborious and less congenial occupations. One poor woman, whose only son was attending the public school in order to prepare for entering the College of the City of New York, was ordered by one of the priests of St. Peter's to withdraw him on pain of being debarred from receiving the rites of the church. The woman ventured to reason with her spiritual adviser, and stated that it was her desire to see her son entering college. The priest, however, would listen to no arguments favorable to the public schools or colleges, and finally promised to prepare the boy for entering the Roman Catholic college at Fordham, which, he alleged, was an institution infinitely superior to any of the colleges of the city of New York. It is unnecessary to state what was the effect of such uncalled-for clerical interference."

We must add that the means thus specified are only some of the methods charged to have been used by certain priests to break down a public school in New York city in the interest of a narrow, sectarian education. Those mentioned are the least discreditable. It is satisfactory to learn that the school which these priestly arts were specially designed to affect continues to flourish, a large proportion of the Catholic population of the ward having refused to be either intimidated or tempted into withdrawing their children from its instruction.

We are not the friends of any institution, substantially the same wherever the misguided attempt shall be made to carry out the programme indicated in the resolutions lately passed by the Romanist ecclesiastics in convention at St. Louis. The trust may be reasonably entertained on several grounds. It is after all only a part and by no means the ablest or best instructed of the Catholic clergy, who much sympathize with the movement for separate schools. Though the principle from which it proceeds is unquestionably a Papal dogma, repeatedly set forth in strong terms by the present Pope, the zeal displayed in favor of such schools in this country seems to be for the most part an inspiration of Maynooth. At any rate, there are distinguished Catholic clergymen who openly express disapproval of the project, and a still larger number condemn it by their silence and their inactivity. It is safe to take for granted that at least very many of the priests perceive as clearly as the intelligent Catholic laity the inanity of the reasons or pretexts upon which the claim for separate schools is founded. All know that in the schools as now conducted no attempt is made to proselyte or to affect in any way the religious belief of the scholars. No Catholic, whether layman or priest, will pretend that a Catholic child was ever lost to the faith through the use of the King James Bible in the public school. Whatever influence adverse to Catholicism is exerted in the schools flows through association with Protestants, and Catholic citizens of the Republic can hardly afford to contest that agreeable relations between their children and those of their Protestant neighbors are necessarily injurious to either the morals or manners of the former. If their childish impressions are thus modified, the effect is probably reciprocal, and the association perhaps weakens Protestant prepossessions as well as Catholic. In other words, so far as mere personal judgments are concerned, both Catholics and Protestants are brought to regard each other more favorably, an admirable and most useful consequence of better knowledge. The famous Catholic champion, Dr. Marshall, in his book entitled *My Clerical Friends*, referring to the entire heretical world, says that "the usual attitude of Protestants toward Catholics, *except in the United States*, is one of suspicion and defiance, and not seldom of unappeasable malice and enmity." (American Ed., p. 149.) Who can tell how much their education together in our public schools may have had to do in causing this notable exception to a general rule? On the other hand, if both parents and pastors do their duty, a child, whether Protestant or Papist, is not likely to lose its religious or sectarian partialities through the transient associations of school life.

The priests object to the schools that they are atheistic or infidel and therefore immoral—and the Reverend men of St. Louis, the other day, talked a good deal of nonsense about the connection between these so-styled materialistic schools and the corruption prevalent among our politicians and indeed in the country generally. These gentlemen seem to have been quite unaware of the absurdity—manifest on a little reflection, of ascribing prevalent moral evils to a mere negation, the absence of religious instruction in schools. If immorality or unbelief exists, it ought rather, as a New York journal remarked, to be ascribed to defective teaching on the part of the churches and of parents whose peculiar and especial duty it is to found and edify each successive generation in sound ethics theoretical and practical. And then we may fairly demand what ground or guaranty does the history of Catholic nations afford that in schools superintended by priests children would receive a better or more effective moral training than they receive now in this land? According to Dr. O. A. Brownson, the Papist, as he loves to proclaim himself (see his Review for October), "the nations Catholic included, have relapsed into Paganism and must be reconverted," and he points to the Catholic peoples in their present condition for illustration of the miserable moral and religious results of Catholic education, which must, he thinks, have heretofore labored under grave defects. In truth, the case is too clear for argument, and educated Catholic laymen know it as well as Protestants do. It is, therefore, idle for the priests to hope that, while our public schools are liberally conducted and well taught, the Catholic laity, however illiterate, if blessed with common sense and parental affection, will be willing to deny their children the benefits of a public school education. No church can supply such schools upon the whole as the State can and will supply, and neither intimidation nor persuasion will suffice to transfer their pupils to the meagre and contracted teaching of the Christian Brothers. The boys themselves would resist the interference, and besides remember the meddler with feelings not likely in the long run to benefit the church.

The New York papers publish extended reviews of the condition of trade and business in the Eastern States, from which it would seem that there are valid grounds for believing in a speedy return of prosperity. Some manufactories have shut down, but it is reported that in these instances the stoppage is intended to be only temporary; while a much greater number have not yet begun any diminution in their products, and a very large proportion do not contemplate it. In certain lines of goods—those which do not perish with the season—it is proposed to keep right on with the manufacture as though nothing had occurred. The great cause for the reductions which have occurred is overproduction, or rather production during and through the panic, so that now the money stringency having affected all classes, and reduced the demand, an over-production is the result. The general impression, however, appears to be that the worst has passed, and that there will presently ensue a season of prosperity which will be all the better on account of the difficulties which preceded it.

PARTY WARFARE IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone and his Liberal supporters at present occupy an embarrassing and unenviable position. Whichever party controls the government in England for a few years, under whatever circumstances of the country, almost certainly find themselves, in the course of time, beset with difficulties which expose them to the attacks of their adversaries. And Mr. Gladstone being a genuine reformer and not afraid of change, has brought upon himself and his ministry a tremendous burden of reproach. According to Mr. Disraeli, not speaking in the heat of debate, but writing a letter at his leisure, "for nearly five years the present Ministers have harassed every trade, worried every profession, and assailed or menaced every class institution and species of property in the country. Occasionally they have varied this state of civil warfare by perpetrating some job which has outraged public opinion, or by stumbling into mistakes which have been always discreditable, and sometimes ruinous. All this they call a policy, and seem quite proud of it, but the country has, I think, made up its mind to close this career of plundering and blundering." So far, the Tory leader, in a strain differing only in the precision and correctness of its style from the invective with which some Democratic organs assail the present Washington administration. It has been for some time understood that Mr. Gladstone hoped soon to conciliate and generally delight the nation with a budget warranting the abolition of the income tax. Amidst the universal satisfaction which such a proposition was expected to produce, the present ministry would have little or no fear of the result of an appeal to the country in a general election. They felt quite confident that the past would be forgotten or forgiven, and that their career would be triumphantly justified by the prolongation of their power. But the prospect of being able to propose the abrogation of the offensive tax has been completely darkened by the unexpected pecuniary demands of the Ashantee war. This war will certainly not cost less and it may cost much more than the Abyssinian expedition, which added ten millions of pounds sterling to the wrong side of the national accounts. Besides, the war is evidently unpopular. An influential portion of the people are hostile to it as being unnecessary and therefore unjust, though probably few would favor its arrest on conditions discreditable to the national character or disadvantageous to the national interests. Having become involved in the conflict, the government is expected to carry it to a prosperous conclusion. The Tories, however, are making a great ado about the alleged blundering foreign policy in which it originated, and about the alleged blundering management with which it has been so far carried on. In fact, there is too much foundation for what Englishmen deem to say in moments of confidence that their administrators of all degrees nearly always blunder into their wars and continue to blunder in waging them, until experience on the scene of conflict and the roaring of public opinion at home have compelled them to gather up their wits. Certainly, it was so in the last China war, in the Indian mutiny, even in the Crimean war, and it seems to have been so in the present war on the West African coast.

Not only Tories but many of the Liberals believe that this last war might have been easily avoided, and there is no doubt that it has been mismanaged. Instead of being the trifling affair it was manifestly taken to be by the government at the beginning, it turns out to be a regular life and death struggle with a King having from seventy thousand to a hundred thousand fighting men of his own, and supported by all the tribes on the coast for an indefinite distance north and south of Cape Coast Castle. And instead of undertaking to wage the war with negro troops alone, as was expected, the government has had to bring Sikh and Hindoo regiments from India and to send British regiments from England. In view of such apparent miscalculations and mistakes, it is not surprising to learn that the Tories are vehement in demanding that Parliament shall be immediately convoked, that it may receive information and take measures concerning a matter which so nearly touches the reputation and interests of the empire. Though many can remember the occasion when a Tory administration was overthrown by Parliament for engaging in a less hazardous and less expensive war with Persia without Parliamentary sanction, Mr. Gladstone taking the lead in supporting the vote of censure, it is now stated that the ministry are determined to proceed on their own responsibility, and therefore refuse to heed the demand for the assembly of the legislature. According to a correspondent of the New York *World*, always a doubtful authority, the Cabinet is also determined to avoid a general election, and to retain the present Parliament until 1875. However that may be, the political situation in England is interesting just now.

LOOK AT THINGS AS THEY ARE.

That a nation in our present position should be in a state of commercial distress or difficulty, is an anomaly, and one hard to understand. With a large cotton crop and an abundant crop of breadstuffs; with a foreign trade that every week shows a balance in our favor; with a currency that continues good and reliable with a sound ability to pay our debts as they accrue; and with the possession of unexampled facilities for getting the produce of our labor to market—that, with these things in our favor, we should stand trembling and fearful, overflowing with suspicions and in doubt and apprehension as to what is to come next, is really and truly wonderful. When merchants fail with three dollars of assets for every two of indebtedness; when banks suspend with enough means on hand to pay all pressing demands; and when manufacturers stop their mills, with plenty of orders on hand to warrant them to be kept going, it is time to stop and inquire whether these men have lost their heads, or what is in the atmosphere that affects every one so unfavorably. With our present advantages as a nation we ought to be on the high road to prosperity; and we would be if confidence and common sense could be made to displace croaking, and fear, and apprehension, and distrust.

It is high time, we think, for our moneyed men and capitalists to take a little breathing spell and look the situation in the face, calmly and philosophically. The West is finding an active and sufficient market for all her products; the South has also an excellent market for her cotton crop; we are exporting breadstuffs and other productions to Europe and elsewhere, at the rate of eight to ten millions a week, while our imports fall considerably below that total; gold is flowing in from Europe to pay for food that Europe must have; and the West and the South ought to be able, and are able, to meet all their liabilities for what they have to purchase. Here, then, are all the elements of a healthy and active trade. An abundant harvest and a steady market should be followed by an active demand for manufactured goods, and it is hardly too much to say that that demand *must* follow a remunerative market for agricultural products. What, then, is there to fear? Where is the cause of apprehension to be found? Are not the despondent men of the times drawing upon their imaginations for their conclusions, rather than upon the actual facts? The panics of previous years were based upon a different state of facts than that developed in the late panic, and it is not to be judged by the same standard as the past. It does not follow that because everything and everybody went to sticks in 1857, that the same result will follow in 1873; and it is *not* the part of prudence, now, as it seemed to be then, to let every man take care of himself and leave the devil to take the hindmost. Then the whole country was bankrupt; now, it is not; and there need be, in fact, no real trouble, to-day, if cold-blooded selfishness were not allowed to slip in and suggest that it is every man's business to take care of himself, first. It is, in fact, every man's business to take care of himself by helping to take care of others. Individual prosperity can best be promoted by helping and sustaining the general prosperity.

The first thing to be done is to stop croaking; the second is to invoke the restoration of the sway of common-sense, and to look at things as they really are. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, we may be told; but it can grow only by fostering it. To all appearances, the country never had in it, so fully as it has to-day, the elements of prosperity and success; and if our people, generally, will rise up and shake off the nightmare that has been oppressing them, they will soon grow ashamed of the dreamy terrors that have agonized them. A great nation like ours must have faith enough to meet all local and temporary embarrassments and losses with courage and without fear of future results. Confidence is always a better adviser than fear; and soundness of judgment is never possible where the mind is kept heated with apprehensions and distrust.

Now, more clearly than ever, is shown the wisdom and importance of "laying by something for a rainy day." At least forty per cent. of the entire population of New England, men, women and children, are depositors in savings banks. In Massachusetts the proportion is forty-three per cent., the number of depositors being 630,246 at the close of last year. The number of persons in that State employed in manufactures at the last returns was 217,000, or about one-third the actual number who had deposits in savings banks. Rhode Island has over 80,000 depositors, and Connecticut over 200,000. In Massachusetts the average sum to each depositor is about three hundred dollars; in the other States it is a trifle less; still it is large enough to more than enable those who have been or may be temporarily thrown out of employment in consequence of the dullness of trade, to keep the wolf far away from their doors until business resumes its legitimate sway. No more forcible illustration of the value of foresight, economy and prudence could possibly be given. It is to be hoped the lesson may everywhere be duly heeded and improved.

INTEREST ON BANK BALANCES.

The Chicago banks, it is said, have resolved to keep their balances in New York at the lowest point possible, sufficient, barely, to cover such bills of exchange as they may have to draw, and to take no interest on their balances after November 1.

This is, undoubtedly, the true policy. The banks can lend their money more safely and advantageously at home than they can to the New York banks, especially when it is considered that the latter have to engage in stock speculations to enable them to pay interest on their country bank deposits. Stock collaterals, it has been ascertained, are not the most reliable in the world, and loans made on them are not by any means secure. The country banks might have learned this, long since, if they had been willing to; but they were wilfully blind, and preferred a big balance in New York, drawing five to six per cent. interest, to loans made at home, although fully aware that the New York banks used the balances in making advances on stock collaterals.

Secretary Boutwell was right when he pointed to this practice of the interior banks of keeping large balances in New York, drawing interest, as one of the principal causes of the present monetary troubles. The struggle on the part of Eastern banks and bankers to get the deposits of the interior banks was a brisk one, and the competition between them so active that very high rates of interest were held out as the bait to draw them; and this bait was so seductive that a very large proportion of the banking capital of the interior was held on deposit in Philadelphia and New York. The consequence of the existence of this large deposit line was that the banks and bankers, in order to pay the high rates of interest were compelled to lend it to whatever promised them the quickest and largest return, and stock and bond speculations were necessarily fostered by the possession of it. The money which should have been kept at home, employed in fostering home business, was thus diverted into an unnatural channel, and was devoted to fostering speculations instead of legitimate enterprise.

If experience has put an end to all this, and has taught the bankers of the country that their capital can be better employed at home by themselves, than it possibly can be by others in Philadelphia and New York, then the late flurry will have accomplished one great good; and we trust that Congress will, among its earliest acts of legislation, put an end to any recurrence of this difficulty by prohibiting the National Banks from either giving or receiving interest on balances due to other banks.

The great popularity at least in Great Britain, of Sir David Brewster's little book on the question "Are the Planets Inhabited?" afforded sufficient evidence of the popular interest felt on the subject. The intensity of the eminent savant's own belief in the soundness of his affirmative answer to the question, was made strikingly apparent in the earnestness and, as some said, the unscientific fervor with which he replied to Dr. Brewster's skeptical objections in a review. But while Sir David regarded the objections with some indignation, upon many minds less enthusiastic or less influenced by theological preconceptions the objections had the effect of rendering them somewhat indifferent to the controversy. No doubt many still continue to attach a certain human interest to the planets, choosing to fancy them inhabited, perhaps with people much like ourselves, or irrespective of scientific consideration, holding that territories so vast as the surfaces of the heavenly bodies present, must be utilized for the benefit of the various countries capable of thought and feeling. Persons who indulge in such fancy or *a priori* belief, will be pleased to learn that a Frenchman of considerable eminence in the scientific world, M. Charles Cros, not only believes some at least of the planets to be inhabited, but believes in the possibility of opening up communications with the planetary inhabitants from the earth. He rests this possibility on the supposition that, if there are people living, say, in the planet Venus, some of them may be astronomers, as much interested in our planet as astronomers are interested in theirs. On the 5th of July, 1869, M. Cros read before the French Academy of Sciences a *memoire*, since printed, on the mode of communicating with the planets, describing an elaborate arrangement of parabolic mirrors by means of which he thought the object might be effected. The subject has again been brought to the attention of the same distinguished society of savans by a *memoire* of M. Charles Cros on the approaching transit of Venus. Having suggested various topics for observation on the memorable occasion, he directs particular attention to the surface of the planet *in transitu* and if luminous points are seen, he urges that their position and their remissions of intensity, if periodical, and the nature of the remissions, be particularly noted. His theory is that the astronomers of Venus, presuming that the passage of their orb across the sun's disk will attract the attention of their terrestrial *confreres* may take advantage of the moment when our telescopes are directed upon the planet to send us signals.

As to the feasibility of the method or as to the probability of an exchange of signals on the occasion, we do not presume to express or even to entertain any opinion. In justification of our mention of the subject we must say on sufficient authority that M. Charles Cros is no hoaxer, and has rendered very valuable services to science.

One of the marked results of the commercial panic which grew out of excessive railroad enterprise, is the disenchantment of the public mind respecting Vanderbilt and his roads. The "Commodore," as he is called, was regarded, prior to that event, as a grand railroad monarch, and the railroads managed by him or in his interest, as not only the best roads in the country but the most successful. The stocks of the New York Central and the Lake Shore roads were considered excellent investments and as safe as United States bonds; but to-day the "Commodore" is himself under suspicion, his roads are looked on with distrust, and the stocks of both the roads we have named are quoted at figures that indicate a total loss of public confidence. New York Central, which used to sell at 120@125 is down to 86, and Lake Shore has shrunk from figures above par to 61. The management of the latter road is now known to have been reckless and corrupt, the developments involving the good reputation of both Vanderbilt and his deceased son-in-law; and the great "Commodore," instead of being regarded as a railroad demigod, is obliged to shin it about Wall street, like an ordinary mortal, and put up collaterals to secure the payment of his obligations. There is, consequently, one more bogus deity dethroned; and if the panic is teaching some very expensive lessons, they are, notwithstanding, very valuable ones.

That a comprehensive system of irrigation, applied to our vast barren or unproductive Western stretches, could not fail to produce most satisfactory and profitable results, hardly admits of a doubt in the face of the experience of other countries. If, however, as seems to be the case, the Irrigation Congress which recently assembled at Denver, Colorado Territory, expects the general government to devise and carry out the project which the Convention was assembled to promote, it may just as well make up its mind to a disappointment; for the people, who have burdens enough to bear already, will not hear of it for a moment. Granting the value of the system as an aliment of farming industry, let the people interested copy the example of California, where it has been attended with results of the most favorable character; of Utah, where it has redeemed wide tracts from comparative barrenness; or of Nevada, where it has turned her dreary alkali wastes into blooming fields and pastures. Heaven, it is written, helps those who help themselves. Let the promoters of the enterprise dig. To beg they ought to be ashamed.

A curious suit is pending in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in which the plaintiff sues the city of Boston to recover $20,000 for damages received by being thrown out of his sleigh on Fulton street, in December last, the city having allowed snow to accumulate in the street. If he had been thrown from a vehicle other than a sleigh, the suit would not have been a singular one. Possibly the Boston streets were in the same condition as our own at the same time—with little or no show in the middle and huge banks thrown up on the sides by the street railways and by the snow shoveled from the sidewalks. In such case "sleighing" was not unlikely to be turned into "slaying" for both man and beast.

Chicago is in such a bolting state of indignation over the recent action of the State Board of Equalization in increasing the assessment of its tax payers sixty per cent., in order to make them help pay a debt which they had no hand in creating, that she begins to talk of seceding from the remainder of the State, and of setting up for herself as an independent sovereignty.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTION.

ELK—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Court—Gordon,	465	Ludlow..... 1,206
State Treasurer—Mackey	447	Hutchinson.... 1,216
Assembly—Phelps.....	394	Baird..... 1,288
Commissioner—Aldrich..	576	Jones..... 1,109
Treasurer—Horton.....	545	Windfelder.... 1,128
Dist Attorney—Lacore .	548	Hall..... 1,121
Auditor—Gray.....	698	Burkey..... 941
Jury Comm'r—Kyger....	570	Kriegle..... 1,086

MONROE—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Court—Gordon,	927	Ludlow..... 1,597
State Treasurer—Mackey	401	Hutchinson.... 1,900
Assembly—No candidate.		Dimmick..... 956
		Klotz, Ind.... 1,391
Comm'r—No candidate..		Frable..... 1,407
		Seniter..... 402
		Strunk..... 581
Treasurer—No candidate		Altemose..... 1,259
		Gunsawles..... 845
		Kresge..... 343
Auditor—No candidate.		Shantzer..... 885
J'y Com'r—No candidate		Fetherman..... 654
		Kintner..... 455

PIKE—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon,	134	Ludlow..... 488
State Treasurer—Mackey	128	Hutchinson.... 497
Assembly—No candidate.		Dimmick..... 266
		Westorook..... 53
Commissioner— "		Drake..... 507
Treasurer— "		Rowlan..... 522
Dis Attorney— "		Biddis..... 503
Auditor— "		Westfall..... 516
Jury Comm'r—		Smith..... 248
		Kipp..... 278

POTTER—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon,	823	Ludlow..... 626
State Treasurer—Mackey	695	Hutchinson.... 646
Assembly—Jones.....	792	Hollenbeck.... 696
Commissioner—White ..	874	Gill..... 617
Treasurer— "	776	Burt..... 676
Jury Comm'r—Hendryx	803	Brooks..... 669

SULLIVAN—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Court—Gordon..	498	Ludlow..... 711
State Treasurer—Mackey.	393	Hutchinson.... 729
Assembly—Hill.....	604	Bedford..... 632
Assembly—Caldwell.....	686	Perrikin..... 688
Commissioner—Randall..	622	Donovan..... 593
Treasurer—Rogers.....	499	Sullivan..... 649
Dist. Attorney—Dunham.	567	Thomson..... 549
Auditor—Scrougham....	421	Keeler..... 746
Jury Commis'r—Biddle..	553	Messersmith.... 687

WAYNE—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Court—Gordon.	1,601	Ludlow..... 1,941
State Treasurer—Mackey.	1,594	Hutchinson.... 1,989
Assembly—No candidate.		Comstock..... 3,108
Sheriff—Woodmansee....	1,510	Spencer..... 2,174
Commissioner—Simons..	1,551	Chapman..... 2,131
Auditor—Conger.....	1,713	Price..... 1,944
Jury Commis'r—Lord....	1,662	Connor..... 1,994

WYOMING—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Court—Gordon.	1,182	Ludlow..... 1,417
State Treasurer—Mackey.	1,130	Hutchinson.... 1,456
Associate Judge—Shook.	966	Gearhart..... 1,691
Assembly—Walter.....	811	Hall..... 1,767
Jones.....	1,001	Hawley..... 1,533
Commissioner—McKown	1,049	Stark..... 1,463
Auditor—Miller	1,078	Keeler..... 1,473
Coroner—Thompson.....	1,112	Chase..... 1,430
Jury Commissioner—Lacey.	1,088	Gardner..... 1,433

JEFFERSON—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Supreme Judge—Gordon.	2,109	Ludlow..... 1,567
State Treasu'r—Mackey.	1,995	Hutchinson.... 1,991
Assembly—Phelps.....	1,988	Baird..... 1,717
Treasurer—Wilson.....	1,934	McPherson..... 1,827
District Att'y—St. Clair..	1,611	Corsey..... 2,052
Commissioner—Travis...	2,085	Rudolph..... 1,597
Auditor—Miller	2,024	Fowler..... 1,686
Jury Com'r.—Morris.....	1,995	McConnell..... 1,726

THE LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives.

Below we give the corrected list of members elect to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives:

Adams—Wm. S. Hildebrand, D.

Allegheny—H. H. McCormick, R.; S. J. Wainwright, R.; J. C. Newmyer, R.; A. B. Young, R.; A. C. Hays, R.; B. C. Christy, R.; Henry Gerwig, R.

Armstrong—Robert Thompson, R.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—S. J. Cross, R.; J. Allison, R.; A. L. Campbell, R.; David McKee, R.

Bedford and Fulton—J. M. Reynolds, D.

Berks—Michael McCullough, D.; Benj. E. Dry, D.; Dr. A. Smith, D.

Blair—S. R. Gleason, R.

Branford—E. R. Myer, R.; Jas. H. Webb, R.

Bucks—G. E. Hageman, D.; J. M. Jamison, D.

Cambria—Samuel Henry, R.

Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—D. P. Baird, D.

Carbon and Monroe—E. C. Dimmick, D.

Center—John H. Irvis, D.

Chester—John P. Bailey, R.; Peter G. Carey, R.

Clarion and Forest—M. Williams, D.

Clearfield—Dr. J. W. Potter, Independent Democrat.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Richard Bedford, D.; H. W. Petriken, D.

Columbia—Charles B. Brockway, D.

Crawford—M. W. Oliver, R.; Frederick Bates, R.

Cumberland—Wm. B. Butler, D.

Dauphin and Perry—J. E. Allen, R.; A. Fortenbaugh, R.; John H. Sheibly, R.

Delaware—Wm. Ward, R.; Dr. Taylor, D.

Erie—E. H. Wilcox, R.; Henry Butterfield, R.

Fayette—Jasper M. Thompson, R.

Franklin—George W. Welsh, D.

Greene—T. H. Laidley, D.

Huntingdon—W. K. Burchinell, R.

Indiana—Daniel Ramey, D.

Juniata and Mifflin—Geo. P. Taylor, D.

Lancaster—H. A. Mylin, R.; H. H. Tehudy, R.; J. L. Shuman, R.

Lawrence—Dr. E. Morgan, R.

Lebanon—W. M. Kauffman, R.

Lehigh—Robert, Steckel, D.; James Kimmel, D.

Luzerne—Dr. Kressler, D.; Michael Cregan, D.; Thomas Waddell, R.; T. W. Loftus, D.

Mercer—James A. Stranahan, D.

Montgomery—Thomas G. Butler, D.; Joseph S. Yerkes, D.

Northampton—R. C. Pyle, D.; G. M. Stier, D.

Northumberland and Montour—A. T. Dewitt, D.; Jesse Ammerman, D.

Philadelphia—G. Handy Smith, R.; J. E. Kennedy, D.; Samuel Josephs, Ind. D.; Harry O'Neill, R.; James A. O'Brien, R.; Charles A. Porter, R.; J. Hay Brown, R.; John B. Reyburn, R.; William H. Rodges, R.; Albert Crawford, D.; Washington M. Worrall, R.; Joseph R. Ash, R.; John N. Wood, R.; Wm. J. Doney, D.; Edward Hisque, R.; Thomas Williams, R.; Charles B. Salter, R.; James Newell, R.

Pike and Wayne—W. H. Dimmick, D.

Potter and McKean—Charles S. Jones, R.

Schuylkill—Thomas Egan, D.; Frederick L. Foster, D.; John W. Morgan, R.

Snyder and Union—Charles S. Wolfe, R.

Somerset—J. R. McMullin, R.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—H. M. Jones, R.; Robert R. Little, R.

Tioga—John I. Mitchell, R.

Venango—R. D. McCreary, R.

Warren—Samuel P. Allen, R.

Westmoreland—H. B. Piper, D.; J. L. Toner, D.

York—George W. Helges, D.; D. M. Loucks, D.

New York and the Panic.

The New York *Times* of Saturday, in an article manifestly prepared with care and much labor, presents a comprehensive exhibit of the condition and prospects of the city's business in the light of the present financial pressure. Facts derived from a thorough explanation in mercantile, industrial and manufacturing circles, are given with a regard to judicial impartiality and calmness which is truly admirable, and the case is fairly summed up, finally, with the decision that the outlook is fairly encouraging. In this verdict the careful student of the *Times'* twelve columns of facts and figure will be forced to coincide.

The dry goods trade, which opened most hopefully, has

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, November 1, 1873.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 29, 1873.

The local money market of Pittsburgh shows the same characteristics of and sympathises with the condition of general trade—dullness and depression and a marked absence of transactions.

The banks are daily growing in better condition, and as they gain in strength, are extending in like proportions their accommodations to their customers. The rates are little changed from the usual figures, as no bank can afford to take advantage of tried customers, and run up the rates of interest, as competition is so quiet in banking circles that it would result in a loss of business.

On the street, rates are a matter of agreement between the borrower and the lender, and the same regulated mainly by the necessities and the class of securities offered by the applicant.

Eastern Exchange continues scarce the banks carrying only such balances in New York and Philadelphia as are necessary for their daily transactions.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Evening.
1881	112½
1868	108
1864	107¾
1865	108
1865, new	111
1867	112¾
1868	112
10-40s	106¾
New 5s	104¾
Gold	108¾
Currency 6s	109¾
Tennessees, new	67
Tennessees, new	68¾
South Carolinas, July	11
North Carolinas, old	
North Carolinas, new	
Missouris	86¼

—The plates for the new ten dollar National bank note have been nearly completed, and printing will be commenced next week, though they will not be ready to issue before the first of December. This note in size will be the same as the one dollar greenback, and it is expected that the complicated work upon it will render it extremely difficult to counterfeit. The face of the note bears a profile vignette of Wm. H. Seward on the left side, and the left margin bears the charter number of the bank issuing the note, with the dates of the acts of Congress authorizing such issue. Immediately over the vignette is a small panel or ornamental lathe work bearing the number of the note, affixed by the bank issuing it, in red figures, with a red star at either end of the figures to prevent alteration. In the right upper corner appears the name of the State in which the bank issuing the note is located. Below this is a piece of geometrical lathe work bearing both in letters and figures the number ten. The Treasury seal is on the right of the note, printed in green. The face of the note bears the following words: "Circulating Note of the National Bank in [the city of New York] will pay on demand ten dollars." The presidents name follows on the right and the cashier's on the left. Below this and at the bottom of the note is a panel bearing the words, "Secured by United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States," with a fac-simile autograph of the signatures of the designer and engraver. The charter number of the bank again appears on the bottom of the note. The border around the note of geometrical lathe work is quite heavy and of neat design. The letter "X" also appears upon either upper corner of the note in green ink, each one being of different design and workmanship to prevent counterfeiting. The back of the note bears a central vignette representing a female, and on the left of this figure the coat of arms of the State, in which the bank issuing the note is located. In oval form, in the two ends of the back appear the figures "10" and the word "ten" in different styles of engraving. On the left of the back is a panel of geometrical lathe work in blue ink, upon which is engraved the government number of the note in white letters and figures. This is a new feature in national bank currency. The back also has a heavy border of small and ornamental lathe work.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	108¼	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
Western Union Tel	85¾	86	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Adams Express		77⅝		77⅝		77⅝
Wells-Fargo Express		90		90		90
American Express		50		50¾		50¾
United States Express		69		69¼		69¼
New York Central		85¾	86¼	85¾	85¾	85¾
Erie		46¾	47	46¾	46¾	46¾
Michigan Central		89½		89½		89½
Michigan Southern	65¾	65	65¾	65¼	65¼	65¼
Illinois Central		94		94		94
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		94¾	95	94¾	94¾	94¾
Chicago and N. W.		36¾	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
Chicago and N. W. pref	62	61¾	62	61¾	61¾	61¾
Rock Island	93¾		93¾		93¾	93¾
St. Paul	27¾	27¾	28	28	28	28
St. Paul, preferred	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Wabash		38¾		38¾		38¾
Fort Wayne		99		99		99
Ohio and Mississippi	14¾	14	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Union Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Chicago and Alton		90	92			
Boston, Hartford & Erie		10		10		
Harlem		125		124	125	
C. C. & I. C.	19¾	19¾		19¾	19¾	19¾
Hannibal & St. Jos		20		20		19¾
Hannibal & St. Jos. pref						

Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania R. R.	46½	Phil'a and Erie	15⅝
Reading	51⅜	Pittsburgh 5's	73
United Companies	116½	Northern Pacific	15
Oil Creek	15	Empire do	46
Lehigh Valley	54½		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 30, 1873.

REMARKS.—The oil market yesterday was steady, but not very active. Buyers are indifferent about purchasing; on the other hand sellers are firm in their views and refuse to lower their figures. "There is the oil and you know our terms; that is all we have to say." In the oil regions crude was evidently firmer. Below will be found all the information we could obtain.

CRUDE.

Prices unchanged. Rates from barges 3½c; from rail 3¾c. The following sales were reported at

PARKERS.

1,000 bbls spot $1 05
500 bbls spot 1 07½

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was firm at rates that were current for some days, viz: 18¾a18¾c. Most of the refiners have sold all they can manufacture up to December. Philadelphia quiet; November 16¾c; New York—Prices unsettled; sales November at 15¾a15¾c; December 15¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet; we note sales city at $2 25; country $2 20.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 29.—*The Herald* says: The market on upper road is fair and steady at $1 37½ @ 1 40. Parker's opened firm but closed weak; little doing. Sales:

1,500 bbls, upper road, spot						$1 37½
500 bbls, upper road, spot						1 38¾
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot						1 40
2,000 bbls, II. O. balance year, private terms						1 15
500 bbls, Parker's, Union pipe						1 07½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union pipe						1 05

OIL CITY, October 29.—Market quiet at $1 25. TIONESTA, October 29.—Market very dull and weak; no sales; cannot quote prices.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 29.—Market quiet and dull at $1 20a1 25.

ESTERVILLE, October 29.—Market quiet, at $1 15.

TITUSVILLE, October 29.—Market quiet and dull at $1 37½.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 29.—Market quiet and dull at $1a1 05.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Closing 28.—The market is very quiet and prices unsettled; shippers operating on urgent orders only; rumored sales: 2,000 bbls refined, last half November, 15¾c; November delivery 15¾c; spot 16¼c; December, 15¾c; cases quiet at 29¾c; crude, in bulk, sold at 5¾a5¾c; Philadelphia delivery very quiet; market for refined for November quoted at 16¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 29.—Market is very quiet but firm. Sales:

3,000 bbls, upper road, spot						1 37½
900 bbls, upper road, spot						1 38¾
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot						1 40
1,000 bbls, lower road, spot						1 15
500 bbls, lower road, spot						1 17
500 bbls, Parker's, spot						1 07½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, spot						1 05
500 bbls, Parker's, spot						1 27½

PARKER'S, October 29.—The market opened quiet, and later manifested a firmer feeling than at the close yesterday. Prices quiet at $1 05a1 10.

FOXBURG, October 29.—The market is dull, quiet and nothing doing, with no quotation known by buyers or sellers to operate. In the absence of sales we quote at $1 05a1 07½.

OIL CITY, October 29.—The market is quiet and nominal, with nothing doing; about $1 25.

TITUSVILLE, October 29.—Market is quiet and nominally firm at $1 37½; $1 40 bid.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—Refined 16c; crude barrels 15c; November 15¾c; December 15¾c.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Market firm and quiet; 25c asked for crude; 28c bid; refined, 16a16¼c; November and December 15¾a15¾c.

TIONESTA, October 29.—Market quiet, with no transactions; about $1 15a1 20.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

October 25.—The market displays a firmer feeling. The sales at the auction warehouses amounted to 57 hhds. The following was the range of prices:

The Exchange Warehouse—Sold 30 hhds; 8 hhds "own county leaf at $12 50, $11 25, $10 75, $10 75, $10 75, $10 75 and $9; 2 hhds Bracken county leaf at $11 25 and $9 60; 2 hhds Christian county leaf at $6 90 and $5 90; 2 hhds Metcalf county logs at $6 30 and $5 20; 2 hhds Allen county logs at $5 50 and 14 hhds factory inferior at $4 and $3 50.

The Boone House—Sold 3 hhds: 1 hhd Greene county logs at $6; 2 hhds Greene county leaf at $9 and $9 50.

The Picket House—Sold 16 hhds: 6 hhds factory trash at $5 80, $5 40, $5 10, $5 10, $5 and $4 90; 3 hhds scraps $2 each; 7 hhds Spencer county leaf, trash at from $5 to $5 80.

The Planters' House—Sold 8 hhds: 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $9 30; 1 hhd Hart c unty leaf at $5 60; 4 hhds factory logs at $5 70, $5 50, $5 30, and $5 40; 2 hhds Hardin county logs at $4 and $5 60.—*Commercial.*

The Louisiana Sugar Crop.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 24th inst., says of the sugar crop:

Advices from the sugar parishes do not warrant the expectation of a crop of sugar, much if any, beyond that of last year, with a short and unhappy grinding season. The cane, particularly the plant, is of very good size, but the yield thus far is very poor.

Nearly all the sugar houses in the State will be in operation within a few days. Planters are severely pushed for money, out will be able to obtain the requisite labor to take off their crops. As yet the receipts here are trifling and a market not established.

Pork Packing at Chicago.

Three packing firms purchased 50,000 head at the yards to-day, and will commence slaughtering on Monday.—Chicago Packing and Provision Company, Allerton Packing Company, and Hutchinson, Kenyon & Co. have been packing for some time past, and should the weather continue favorable Messrs. Hutchinson, Hinkley & Co. and others will open their houses in a day or two. Thus we start out for the slaughter of 1,500,000 hogs before the close of the season, March 1.—*Inter Ocean, October 29.*

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending Oct. 22.

Georges Codfish—We quote last sales at $5 @ qtl.

Bank $4 25 to $4 75, according to quality. Mackerel

—About one thousand barrels have arrived the past week. Market quiet. No 1 are held at $15, and No 2, $12 50. No shore of any amount on the market. Last sales No 1 at $15, and No 2, $12 50 per barrel. Halibut—Very scarce. No arrivals the present week. Smoked do—11¾ and 12c @ lb. Oil—58c @ gal.—*Cape Ann Ad.*

Chicago Live Stock Market

CHICAGO, October 28.—CATTLE—Receipts 2,148 head; market dull and unchanged; prices weak, as for shipping grades nearly nominal; very light sales fair to good at $4 50a5 60; Texans moderately active, sales $1 head lots through to good corn-fed stockers in fair demand, sales $2 65a3 50; extreme, 175 head, Hogs—Receipts 18,556 head; market active and strong for heavy at $3 90a4 20; common to extra light weights quiet and steady at $3 75a4 40; shipping, 6,681 head. Sheep—Receipts 1,199 head; market dull at $2 50a4 25 for common to choice.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.—Cattle dull and a fraction lower; sales 3,200 head extra State and western steers at $6 50a7 00; fair to good $5 50a6 00; common $5 50a6 00. Sheep in fair demand; sales 12,000 head at $4 00a6 00 @ 100 lbs gross. Hogs lower; sales 9,000 head at $6 50a6 62½.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

October 25.—We have to report another quiet week in the wool trade, with no transactions of importance, manufacturers appearing to stand upon values of them, but not buying largely. There is very little change in prices, but some sales have been made since our last a little lower than during the previous week, a few lots of XX Ohio having been sold at that time, as low as 50c. Many of the dealers, however, are disposed to hold their wools for the present, and offers of 51c and 52c for XX Ohio are declined. There have been some sales as high as 52c, and it is difficult to get a concession. Much wool is said to be sold on its own merits, without much regard to anything like a market price. The manufacturers speak of shutting down woolen mills, and some manufacturers have stopped buying and propose to work up the wool now on hand.

From Providence we hear that the mills which are making fine goods are finding a good demand for them, and do not propose to close, having better reports from selling agents during the past few days.

California wool has sold fairly, at prices which will be found below any about, the same as last week. Fine wool is better supply, but can only be sold at pretty low figures, below the cost of laying it down at present California prices.

Foreign wool is very quiet, importers who are content of the future market holding their stocks above the views of buyers.

Pulled wools are selling fairly at about recent quotations, prices taking a wide range.

Receipts for the week ending Oct. 22 have been 2,972 bales domestic and 1,000 bales foreign.

Sales for the week foot up 420,000 lbs domestic and 50,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former we note the following sales of fleece: 10,000 lbs Ohio, XX, at 52c cash; 1,000 lbs Ohio at 50c; 50,000 lbs do. X and above on private terms; 10,000 lbs do. XX, at 51c; 5,000 lbs do. do. at 52a52½c; 5,000 lbs do. do. at 52½c; 2,000 Michigan choice at 50c; 2,000 lbs coarse combing at 45c; 3,000 lbs Canada at 52c; 1,000 lbs black at 23½c; 800 lbs low¼th, at 22½c; 3,000 lbs unmerchantable at 40c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

October 22.—The market displays no signs of returning life; but, on the contrary, the aspect is rather gloomy, as Dealers continue to be reluctant sellers, except for cash. It is reported on good authority that sales have been effected at 52c and 53c for XX Ohio Fleece at 48 cents, while in Philadelphia the same description has been offered at one cent below that figure. The following is the quotation for any class of wool: a cash customer makes an offer for such class of wool, the offer is taken to well wool up, and that foreign exporters are bidding freely for the sake of the present quotations. The demand for cheese in England recently reported, has again recovered, and cable advices announce that cheese has advanced in Liverpool to 67s, and in London to 70s, with the demand very good. This, no doubt, will have a tendency to cause holders in the interior to ship to New York, as other Eastern cities with the hope of obtaining outside prices. But they must bear in mind that Pittsburgh must not be neglected, as this market at present is but barely supplied, in fact everything is well sold up, and our dealers report the demand still good at the prices asked. We quote the following prices for fine: Saxony fleece, 53a55c; fine, 50a52c; American fine: prime New York Goshen 14½@15c; Ohio factory in round lots, at 13¾@14c for unwashed combing, and 14¾a15½c for washed; Ohio in a jobbing way 15c. There is little inquiry for farm duty. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 17 @18c @ lb cash.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8½c for prime. Dark lard for lard oil is quiet.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair demand at 15a16½ @ gal., and 17c @ gal retailed from store.

CLEARS—The following are the retailing quotations: Boese's Boesen's Pitcnix, $2 25a2 50; Louisville Clear, $2 25a2 50; Rosedale, $2 00a2 25; Diamond, calcined shaker, $4 50; land plaster, $3 00a3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Trade in this article is reported as very good, and we can quote sales at 5 @ case of 4 dozz packages.

COIN MEAL—There is not a very active trade to report, although sales are made at $30 @ ton. If the meal is bolted $1 60 @ 100 lbs, is obtained from the mill.

CIDER—New cider is coming in more freely, with, as yet, but little inquiry. Dealers, however, are looking for it shortly @ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is but a small quantity in the market. There seems little disposition to sell unless a buyer makes an offer. There has been scarcely enough sales to establish quotations. Some dealers were asking 10c for Apples, with 12c asked for peaches @ lb.

EGGS—Are in good demand all day. The present high prices, however, we do not think will last long, unless the supply comes more light. We can quote fresh at 25c@30c per doz, with occasional sales at 30c per doz. Lime eggs can be quoted at 20c per doz, with a fair trade doing.

FISH—There is nothing new to report, and we can quote as follows: Extra No 1 mess mackerel, $23; No 1 do, $21 @ 100 lbs; No 2 do, $18; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $28; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $20; No 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No 2 shore mackerel, $17; No 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No 3 mackerel, $15; No 3 mackerel, $12; split Labrador herring, $5 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish, $5 50@6 00; medium Georges codfish, $5 00 @ 100; red herring, scale, 50c @ box; No 1, 35c @ box.

FEATHERS—There is but a fair trade to report, and dealers are holding A No 1 at 95c and for C 85c @ lb.

FLOUR—Dealers continue to report trade as quite active and orders coming in fast. The receipts by the various lines of railroad continue to increase. There has been no change to note in prices and we can continue to quote as follows:

Family or choice wheat	$8 50
State red wheat	8 00a8 25
Fancy St. Louis	9 25
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	9 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 75a8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheat	7 25a7 50
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 25
Rye flour	5 25a5 50

GRAIN—The receipts since our last report have been heavy, and as will be seen in our import column, the receipts at the city of New York, principally, have been very large, and of miscellaneous cereals. Quite extensive in light receipt, while the demand continues good. We have little that is new to offer in corn, wheat or barley. Dealers report increase to-day as nearly 50c per bushel, and purchases were made were made for immediate consumption. The following were all the sales we could learn on the street to-day:

1 car No. 3 barley, in elevator			$1 35
1 car yellow car corn, on track			64
1 car car corn			63
1 car light mixed oats, in elevator			46
1 car white oats, in elevator			47
1 car white oats, in elevator			47½

During the past week the following grain sales were made in this city by the car lot:

	Corn.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.	Total.
October 23	3	1	5	2	11	
October 24	5	1	3	1	7	25
October 27	3		1		4	8
October 27	10		3	2	16	
October 28	4		3		3	10
October 29	3	1		2	6	
Total	28	4	22	1	27	75

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	1,239	Wheat, sacks	1,937
Oats, sacks	3,727	Corn, sacks	3,227
Rye, sacks	424		

GROCERIES' MARKET—The entire grocery market continues dull and drooping, with little disposition on the part of dealers to purchase very heavy stocks, owing to the light margin to be had in the profits. Unless sales can be effected to a considerable extent, they only for cash, it is almost useless to do anything. As things now stand the dealer purchases from the jobber in about the same proportion that the consumer does from the retail dealer—it being only for immediate wants. Sugars and coffees still remain quiet with prices low and unchanged. We continue to quote as follows:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 11c; granulated, 11c; powdered, 11c; cut loaf, 12c; A, 10¼c; B, 10¼c; Extra C, 10¾c; circle A, farming's Franklin extra C, 10c; Franklin extra C, No 2, 9¾c; Franklin C, yellow, 8½c; Johnston & Sons C, 9c; Metropolitan C, 9¼c; other grades 7@7½c.

Coffee—Green—Rio fair, 23c @ lb; Rio, good, 24c @ lb; Rio, strictly prime, 25c @ lb; Rio, choice, 26c @ lb; Java, 30c @ lb. Roasted—Rio, loose, 29c @ lb; roasted 40c, in 1 lb papers, 30c @ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 35c @ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson, 60a81 10 @ lb; gunpowder, 80a$1 20 @ lb; imperial, 70a80c @ lb; Japan, 55a60 @ lb; Oolong, 70a85c @ lb; fancy, $1 00 @ lb; Souchongs, 70a85c @ lb.

Syrups—Cardenas, 35c; honey, 45c; golden, 60c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70c.

Rice—Rangoon, 13¼a7¾c; Patna, 8¾a9¾c; Carolina, 8¾@9¾c.

Spices—Nos. 3 and 4, 30c @ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾c @ lb.

Candles—Star, 16c @ lb; adamantine, 14c @ lb; mould, 12c @ lb by the tub.

HAY—Still remains nominally unchanged at our previous quotations: Middlings at $25a26 @ ton; from store $1 25a1 50 @ 100 lbs. Oats and corn shops $1 25a1 30 @ 100 lbs; corn chops $1 25 @ 100 lbs. Bran $14a16 @ ton.

NUTS—Hickory, butts, walnuts and peanuts are in good supply and in fair request. Chestnuts, new, were scarce and in good request. Hickory nuts can be quoted at $1 50 @ bushel; butternuts $2 50 @ 75; black walnuts $1 00 @ bush, and choice chestnuts from $3 00@5 25 @ bushel.

POTATOES—Prices are beginning to grow scarce, but, however, from any lack in the demand, but from the fact that farmers prefer to dress them for the market, and then they become less troublesome after they get here. What little ones are here can be quoted from 45a50c @ pair by the coop. Dressed turkeys are selling readily at 20a22c @ lb. To-day we saw a fresh invoice of prairie chickens, which were selling at $4 @ dozen.

PEARL HOMINY—Is in fair demand and grocers sell it readily at $7 50 @ case, 25 @ cent discount.

RAGS—The market is very flat at 3c for country linen rags; woolen rags 2c @ lb.

SALT—We can quote No. 1 X D by the car lot at $1 85 @ bbl and $2 00 @ bbl in a retail way. No. 1 D by the car lot $1 65, and in a small way $1 75 @ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy seed remains dull at $2 50 @ bu in a small way from store at $3 75 @ bushel.

SAPOLIO—Trade rules well for both kinds on sale, and the jobbing trade generally with good sale every where. By the case of six dozen, we can quote it at $6 00, and for the hand sapolio $9 00 @ case.

SODA—Quoted nominally at 6c @ case.

STARCH—Is in fair demand in a retail way. No. 1 @ the car lot $5, and in a small way $1 75 @ bbl.

SPRING—Trade remains dull at $3 50 but in a small way from store at $3 75 @ bushel.

SAPOLIO—Trade rules well for both kinds on sale, and the jobbing trade generally with good sale every where. By the case of six dozen, we can quote it at $6 00, and for the hand sapolio $9 00 @ case.

SODA—Quoted nominally at 6c @ case.

STARCH—Is in fair demand in a retail way. No. 1 @ the car lot $5, and in a small way $1 75 @ bbl.

TALLOW—Remains very quiet at 6¼@7c @ lb.

VINEGAR—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 16a18c @ gallon.

YEBTON—There was a better demand to-day, and restaurant keepers, as well as hotel men, were the chief purchasers. What lots were on sale looked quite fresh and smelled sweet. We can quote at 20 @ 25c @ lb.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—Trade ruled rather dull for nearly all that is enumerated below until near noon, when the hucksters came on the street and became purchasers principally in potatoes, onions and apples.

Potatoes, notwithstanding the large receipts, continue in good request, and very fair prices were realized. Peach blows were more sought after, while Early Rose and Peerless sold readily. There was but little doing in Baltimore sweets, while the demand for Jerseys was very good, with but few in this market. We note below the following comparative table, which will show the receipts of Irish potatoes in this city for the past two weeks:

Last Week.		This Week.	
	Bushels.		Bushels.
October 16	1,210	October 23	2,615
October 17	4,490	October 24	760
October 18	5,051	October 25	1,736
October 20	1,540	October 27	3,340
October 21	6,354	October 28	4,195
October 22	8,453	October 29	3,878
Total	27,501	Total	22,471

Apples still continue in good supply, with but a moderate demand. We learn of but few sales in round lots, what are mode being principally in small lots.

Quinces continue in good request, with the supply fully equal to the demand. There are always very choice lots on sale and buyers should take advantage of the supply while it lasts.

Cranberries are also in good supply, with a fair demand to report. The cultivated berries are large, of good color and flavor.

Onions were sought after to-day, if they were sound, and as our dealers can boast of having a very fine and solid stock on hand, purchasers are not hard to suit.

We refer our readers to the following list for the ruling quotations:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$ 3 00a3 50
Potatoes (Irish), per bush by car lot	75a 80
Potatoes (peaches), by bush, per car lot	90a 1 00
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	2 00a3 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	2 25a3 25
Apples, choice, per bbl	2 00a3 50
Apples, ordinary, per bbl	1 50a2 00
Grapes, per lb	10a 12
Pears (Duchess) per box	2 25a2 50
Pears (Bartletts), per box	2 50a3 00
Pears (California), per box	5 00a5 50
Peas, green	1 75a2 00
Onions, 80 lbs per skins, per bbl	4 00a4 50
Onions, red, per bbl	3 50a4 00
Onions, white, per bbl	3 50a4 00
Cranberries, Carey's cultivated, per bbl	15 00a16 00
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl	8 00a12 00
Cranberries, Marsh	6 00a8 00
Quinces, per bbl	7 00a8 00
Quinces, (fancy) per bbl	10 00a11 00
Watermelons, Market	10a 30 each; @ gallon, as to purchasers and quantity, Cologne spirits $1 05 @ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 65; No 3 tubs, $8 25; No 2 do, $9 25; No. 1 do, $10 75; Washboards, IXL, 2 50@3 00.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

October 25.—We have to report another quiet week in the wool trade, with no transactions of importance, manufacturers appearing to stand upon values of them, but not buying largely. There is very little change in prices, but some sales have been made since our last a little lower than during the previous week, a few lots of XX Ohio having been sold at that time, as low as 50c. Many of the dealers, however, are disposed to hold their wools for the present, and offers of 51c and 52c for XX Ohio are declined. There have been some sales as high as 52c, and it is difficult to get a concession. Much wool is said to be sold on its own merits, without much regard to anything like a market price. The manufacturers speak of shutting down woolen mills, and some manufacturers have stopped buying and propose to work up the wool now on hand.

From Providence we hear that the mills which are making fine goods are finding a good demand for them, and do not propose to close, having better reports from selling agents during the past few days.

California wool has sold fairly, at prices which will be found below any about, the same as last week. Fine wool is better supply, but can only be sold at pretty low figures, below the cost of laying it down at present California prices.

Foreign wool is very quiet, importers who are content of the future market holding their stocks above the views of buyers.

Pulled wools are selling fairly at about recent quotations, prices taking a wide range.

Receipts for the week ending Oct. 22 have been 2,972 bales domestic and 1,000 bales foreign.

Sales for the week foot up 420,000 lbs domestic and 50,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former we note the following sales of fleece: 10,000 lbs Ohio, XX, at 52c cash; 1,000 lbs Ohio at 50c; 50,000 lbs do. X and above on private terms; 10,000 lbs do. XX, at 51c; 5,000 lbs do. do. at 52a52½c; 5,000 lbs do. do. at 52½c; 2,000 Michigan choice at 50c; 2,000 lbs coarse combing at 45c; 3,000 lbs Canada at 52c; 1,000 lbs black at 23½c; 800 lbs low¼th, at 22½c; 3,000 lbs unmerchantable at 40c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

October 22.—The market displays no signs of returning life; but, on the contrary, the aspect is rather gloomy, as Dealers continue to be reluctant sellers, except for cash. It is reported on good authority that sales have been effected at 52c and 53c for XX Ohio Fleece at 48 cents, while in Philadelphia the same description has been offered at one cent below that figure. The following is the quotation for any class of wool: a cash customer makes an offer for such class of wool, the offer is taken to well wool up, and that foreign exporters are bidding freely for the sake of the present quotations. The demand for cheese in England recently reported, has again recovered, and cable advices announce that cheese has advanced in Liverpool to 67s, and in London to 70s, with the demand very good. This, no doubt, will have a tendency to cause holders in the interior to ship to New York, as other Eastern cities with the hope of obtaining outside prices. But they must bear in mind that Pittsburgh must not be neglected, as this market at present is but barely supplied, in fact everything is well sold up, and our dealers report the demand still good at the prices asked. We quote the following prices for fine: Saxony fleece, 53a55c; fine, 50a52c; American fine: prime New York Goshen 14½@15c; Ohio factory in round lots, at 13¾@14c for unwashed combing, and 14¾a15½c for washed; Ohio in a jobbing way 15c. There is little inquiry for farm duty. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 17 @18c @ lb cash.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8½c for prime. Dark lard for lard oil is quiet.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair demand at 15a16½ @ gal., and 17c @ gal retailed from store.

CLEARS—The following are the retailing quotations: Boese's Boesen's Pitcnix, $2 25a2 50; Louisville Clear, $2 25a2 50; Rosedale, $2 00a2 25; Diamond, calcined shaker, $4 50; land plaster, $3 00a3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Trade in this article is reported as very good, and we can quote sales at 5 @ case of 4 dozz packages.

COIN MEAL—There is not a very active trade to report, although sales are made at $30 @ ton. If the meal is bolted $1 60 @ 100 lbs, is obtained from the mill.

CIDER—New cider is coming in more freely, with, as yet, but little inquiry. Dealers, however, are looking for it shortly @ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is but a small quantity in the market. There seems little disposition to sell unless a buyer makes an offer. There has been scarcely enough sales to establish quotations. Some dealers were asking 10c for Apples, with 12c asked for peaches @ lb.

EGGS—Are in good demand all day. The present high prices, however, we do not think will last long, unless the supply comes more light. We can quote fresh at 25a30c per doz, with occasional sales at 30c per doz. Lime eggs can be quoted at 20c per doz, with a fair trade doing.

FISH—There is nothing new to report, and we can quote as follows: Extra No 1 mess mackerel, $23; No 1 do, $21 @ 100 lbs; No 2 do, $18; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $28; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $20; No 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No 2 shore mackerel, $17; No 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No 3 mackerel, $15; No 3 mackerel, $12; split Labrador herring, $5 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish, $5 50@6 00; medium Georges codfish, $5 00 @ 100; red herring, scale, 50c @ box; No 1, 35c @ box.

FEATHERS—There is but a fair trade to report, and dealers are holding A No 1 at 95c and for C 85c @ lb.

FLOUR—Dealers continue to report trade as quite active and orders coming in fast. The receipts by the various lines of railroad continue to increase. There has been no change to note in prices and we can continue to quote as follows:

Family or choice wheat	$8 50
State red wheat	8 00a8 25
Fancy St. Louis	9 25
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	9 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 75a8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheats	7 25a7 50
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 25
Rye flour	5 25a5 50

GRAIN—The receipts since our last report have been heavy, and as will be seen in our import column, the receipts at the city of New York, principally, have been very large, and of miscellaneous cereals. Quite extensive in light receipt, while the demand continues good. We have little that is new to offer in corn, wheat or barley. Dealers report increase to-day as nearly 50c per bushel, and purchases were made were made for immediate consumption. The following were all the sales we could learn on the street to-day:

1 car No. 3 barley, in elevator			$1 35
1 car yellow car corn, on track			64
1 car car corn			63
1 car light mixed oats, in elevator			46
1 car white oats, in elevator			47
1 car white oats, in elevator			47½

During the past week the following grain sales were made in this city by the car lot:

	Corn.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.	Total.
October 23	3	1	5	2	11	
October 24	5	1	3	1	7	25
October 27	3		1		4	8
October 27	10		3	2	16	
October 28	4		3		3	10
October 29	3	1		2	6	
Total	28	4	22	1	27	75

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	1,239	Wheat, sacks	1,937
Oats, sacks	3,727	Corn, sacks	3,227
Rye, sacks	424		

GROCERIES' MARKET—The entire grocery market continues dull and drooping, with little disposition on the part of dealers to purchase very heavy stocks, owing to the light margin to be had in the profits. Unless sales can be effected to a considerable extent, they only for cash, it is almost useless to do anything. As things now stand the dealer purchases from the jobber in about the same proportion that the consumer does from the retail dealer—it being only for immediate wants. Sugars and coffees still remain quiet with prices low and unchanged. We continue to quote as follows:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 11c; granulated, 11c; powdered, 11c; cut loaf, 12c; A, 10¼c; B, 10¼c; Extra C, 10¾c; circle A, farming's Franklin extra C, 10c; Franklin extra C, No 2, 9¾c; Franklin C, yellow, 8½c; Johnston & Sons C, 9c; Metropolitan C, 9¼c; other grades 7@7½c.

Coffee—Green—Rio fair, 23c @ lb; Rio, good, 24c @ lb; Rio, strictly prime, 25c @ lb; Rio, choice, 26c @ lb; Java, 30c @ lb. Roasted—Rio, loose, 29c @ lb; roasted 40c, in 1 lb papers, 30c @ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 35c @ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson, 60a81 10 @ lb; gunpowder, 80a$1 20 @ lb; imperial, 70a80c @ lb; Japan, 55a60 @ lb; Oolong, 70a85c @ lb; fancy, $1 00 @ lb; Souchongs, 70a85c @ lb.

Syrups—Cardenas, 35c; honey, 45c; golden, 60c; Centennial,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

It is understood that Senator MORTON will press his plan for the abolition of the electoral college at an early day of the ensuing session of Congress.

It is estimated that, by the arrival of sovereigns and the payment of the November interest, some thirty million dollars of gold will be thrown on the New York market within the next few weeks.

Business affairs at Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and most of the other leading commercial centers in the West, are beginning to recover from the recent financial shock, though there is still considerable complaint as to a scarcity of money.

All over the country the Democratic papers are taking heart of hope from the result in Ohio, and demanding that more Democracy, (which means more Bourbonism,) shall be put into the Democratic party. When the sun shines the snakes crawl forth from their dens.

The same encouraging diminution of foreign importations which obtains at New York, is also visible at other leading ports. The imports of Boston, for the year ending October 17, were valued at $52,207,623, a decrease from the same period, last year, of $7,739,189. Another long step in the right direction.

The low, vulgar speech of ex-President JOHNSON, lately delivered at Washington, shows that he is still the same mean, contemptible demagogue that he always was. Time, and retirement from active life, have not changed or bettered him. Whistles cannot be made out of pig's tails, nor statesmen out of backwoods boors.

The Democratic State Committee of New York has resolved not to ask State Treasurer RAINES to withdraw from the ticket. They knew, it is true, that a deputy appointed by RAINES had stolen $300,000; but they knew, also, that the ticket would be beaten, any way, and RAINES might as well stand the racket as any one else.

The New York Democratic organs have for years been devoting a great deal of attention to the management of the State Treasury of Pennsylvania. In the meantime the Cashier of the New York State Treasury has stolen $300,000. Would it not have been better if the New York papers had given a little more attention to the condition of matters at home?

The St. Louis *Dispatch* says:

"The New York Radical State Treasury defaulter has stolen only $300,000."

When we consider that the New York State Treasurer is a candidate for re-election on the Democratic State ticket, this attempt of a Democratic paper to pass him off as a Radical is sublimely impudent.

Switzerland, with a population of little over two and a half millions, boasts of four hundred and twelve daily and weekly papers. It would almost seem, therefore, that there is something in the very nature of Republican forms of government to awaken a desire for information concerning the events of the world, thus tending to spread intelligence among the laboring portions of every household.

One good turn begets another. ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, who bears about the same relation to the unreconstructed of that State which the home organ bears to the Bourbon element in Pennsylvania, says he would strike a bargain with the devil himself in order to defeat the Republican party. His Satanic Majesty is understood to be equally willing to consummate an alliance of this sort with TOOMBS.

General Butler is reported to be organizing a movement to have the House Republican caucus declare against giving leading positions to persons implicated in the Credit Mobilier transactions. All right; provided it is not made for the gratification of private hatred under the cloak of gratitude for the public weal. Possibly, also a movement may be organized "against giving leading positions to persons implicated" in the back-pay grab.

A proposition is to be brought before Congress at the ensuing session of that body, to connect all the outlying light-houses on the coast by sub-marine telegraphic cables with the main land, and thence with headquarters at Washington. In this manner, it is argued, not only could the Lighthouse Board be assured at all times of the efficiency of its employees, but the movements of vessels could be watched and reported, saving millions of money for the benefit of commerce.

The New England mill owners are taking measures to secure concert of action in the matter of running cotton mills on shorter time. This step is considered necessary because of the falling off in the amount of sales and the high price of money. At all events it is decidedly better than shutting up the mills. With heavy crops, and the world wanting them at good prices; with plenty of money in the country, and not a large overstock of manufactured goods, the mill owners of that section certainly ought to emerge from their temporary cloud in a month or two at the farthest.

The cruelty of Democratic politicians is something terrible. Mr. JARVIS LORD, of Monroe county, New York, lately declined a renomination for the State Senate on the ground that his physician had told him that his continuance in the Senate would cost him his life. Yet, with the certainty before them that a renomination would kill Mr. LORD, the Democratic leaders of Monroe county persisted in keeping him on the track, and there he is, now running full tilt into the grave. If Mr. LORD's physician is right, perhaps the best thing the people of Monroe county can do is to elect him.

The Altoona *Sun* says that POTTER, the Independent Democrat elected to the Legislature in Clearfield county, is as good a Democrat as the regular candidate he has defeated, and that his course at Harrisburg will prove it. We have no doubt of it. The Republicans of Clearfield county voted for POTTER, in a body, and so secured his election; yet he will feel compelled, as a Democrat under suspicion, to go further, politically, than any regular Democrat would, in order to regain his place in the party and make his future secure. Republicans never gain anything by helping to elect "independent" Democrats.

Cotton may no longer be king, but there is no question of the fact that it has a most important bearing upon the prosperity of the country. During the past eight years the South has raised and sent to market 23,500,000 bales of that staple. Averaging the bales at four hundred pounds, and putting the price as low as seventeen cents a pound for middlings, the value, in currency, of this stupendous quantity of goods, amounts to $1,598,000,000, which is more than twice as much as the entire legal tender and National bank note circulation of the Union, and three-fourths as much as the whole National debt.

Some of the croakers in this country are looking for a panic in Europe, basing their prediction chiefly upon the export of gold from England to Germany. That export, however, seems to have suddenly and unexpectedly stopped. The Berlin *Borsen Zeitung* says the German government will stop coining gold, and that the mint will be occupied exclusively in coining silver. Most of the European authorities have insisted till now that Germany would need to coin twice as much gold as she has already coined, which is about $225,000,000. On the whole, there seems to be warrant for us to dismiss this element of trouble from our monetary horizon.

The vote cast at the recent election in Pennsylvania barely reaches 467,000. Last year the total vote was about 673,000 and there are doubtless 700,000 voters in the State. That 233,000 of these stayed at home, or one out of every three, is as disgraceful to the stay-at-homes as it is astounding. But this proportion, astonishing as it is, taking the State at large, is exceeded in a few counties, such as Allegheny and Indiana, in which more than half of the voters neglected to vote. This fact carries its own comment with it. It would be a waste of words to add to the weight which the bare statement of the figures carries with it.

The latest published statistics regarding the imports of wheat by Great Britain, are up to the end of September, covering nine months of the present year. During this period these imports have increased by over three million hundredweights, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; the proportion received from the United States having advanced from five million to thirteen million hundredweights, valued at about forty-two millions of dollars. The rate has been a very great falling off in the supplies from Russia and other European countries. With such a heavy demand for our crops abroad, there cannot help but presently come an excellent crop of general prosperity, notwithstanding our recent bad crop of railroad securities.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS SAY.

Despatches from Paris, published yesterday, indicated a decline in royalists' hopes, and the facts stated, if facts they are, satisfactorily account for their despondency. To intelligent Americans, as to intelligent foreigners of all civilized nations, there is no other public matter at present so interesting as the struggle in France. It is like the denouement of an exciting drama on the stage, in the definiteness of the situation and in the decisive character attached to individual acts, while its reality and the immense national results apparently dependent on the event, enlist a degree of rational sympathy which no fictitious drama could awaken. It is easy to say that real Republicanism is not concerned in the contest, and that whichever party gets the upper hand, France will be ruled by one or a few persons, the only sort of government suited to the people. But the view is not correct. Though the spirit of the time as manifested in the enlightened portion of the nation and in the public opinion of surrounding nations, may and doubtless would make it impossible for the clerical reactionists fully to carry out their wishes and plans, the restoration of the monarchy in the person of Count CHAMBORD, would, in all human probability, be a great calamity to France and Europe. However we did not intend to express any opinion on the subject, but merely to give some specimens of the arguments and reproaches with which the Republicans assail their antagonists.

What would appear to be a terrible missile was lately thrown into the royalist camp in the form of a denial of the legitimacy of their candidate's birth. It seems that Count CHAMBORD's father, the Duke of Berry, first in 1806 married a Miss or Mrs. BROWN, of London, by whom he had two daughters. This lady is still living and resides at Boulogne Sur-Mer. The Duke's plebeian marriage was disapproved and annulled by LOUIS XVIII., and he then married the Naples princess, who became the mother of Count CHAMBORD. But equally according to French law and Catholic theology, the King of France never possessed right or authority to annul marriages contracted without his consent by princes of his royal house. Hence, the Duke of Berry's second marriage was null and void from the beginning, and Count CHAMBORD's birth was illegitimate. None of the facts, we believe, can be successfully questioned, and one doesn't see how people who are both orthodox and legitimate or nothing at all, can consistently maintain a cause so completely undermined.

Admitting Count CHAMBORD to be not a bad man morally, and not unskilful in feats of the chase in spite of his corpulence, the Republicans allege that, in himself he is of the smallest account as regards the qualities which a ruler should possess; "an old remainder, impoverished and congealed, of the blood which boiled in the veins of HENRY IV." Of this truly French blood, of which LOUIS XIV. preserved a quarter, LOUIS XV. a thirty-second part, and CHARLES X. a hundred and twenty-eighth part, one might perhaps (they allow) microscope in hand, find one globule to five hundred and eleven of less precious fluid in Count CHAMBORD. The other five hundred and eleven globules are Spanish, German, Italian, in proportions not necessary to determine. So much as to the physical or corporeal man. In reference to the more important part of his constitution, they say that his education, the traditions of his family, the recollections of his father and grandfather, his whole life, and his well known sympathy with the absurd principles of the later Bourbons, necessarily make him the irreconcilable enemy of all Frenchmen who date their religious and political ideas from 1789. They bid their countrymen reflect what is meant by the French Revolution—"the affirmation of the right in virtue of which a man belongs only to himself, owing obedience only to justice and belief only to reason"—and then to remember that "Count CHAMBORD is the personal enemy of the Revolution and its results." He claims to have received from heaven a divine, indefeasible right to do what he pleases in the exercise of royal functions, within the limits of what he may learn to be the divine will. He has grown up in the belief impressed upon him by all about him, that he was born to manage the French people as a shepherd manages his flock.

In connection with this fancy of divine right the obtrusive and arrogant pretensions and the alleged unscrupulous schemes of the clerical party are dwelt upon with earnestness. Their submissive pupil and the devoted friend of the Papacy must be placed on the throne that the "ultramontanes of France may have a nation to govern." And having gained so much, they are charged with the purpose of instigating and using the people mastered to subject other peoples to their will. Nothing less than a crusade, a holy war, in which France, stimulated and aided by the sympathies and prayers of the faithful everywhere, shall in the confidence of divine help in a divine cause, undertake to undo, both in Italy and Germany, the work of the last few years, and restore ancient boundaries as well as re-establish the temporal power. And the Republicans argue that whatever change might come over the spirit of HENRY V. under a sense of his responsibilities with whatever reluctance he would find it impossible to disregard the wishes of the party which should have given him his crown. He must either gratify them by making war or permitting war to be made on the revolution, or he must abdicate.

Whatever single Frenchmen may say about revenge or a recovery of the territory they have lost, outside of the clerical party there appears to be none at present to favor war in any direction, either with Germany or Italy. All Frenchmen unmoved by fanaticism see the madness of the clerical schemes. And there can be no doubt that dread of clerical rule and of the hostilities or other complications with neighbors to be apprehended from a Legitimist restoration rather than any enthusiasm for Republicanism, accounts for the Republican results of the late elections, and will account for the failure of the royalist conspiracy if it is to fail.

A GREAT CHANGE IN MEXICO.

Rather careful readers of the newspapers may have been somewhat perplexed by recent dispatches from Mexico concerning ecclesiastical affairs in that much troubled country. Such perplexity is the natural result of the spasmodic or irregular attention which most Americans give to the march of events in our sister republic. Hence, many well remember the famous decree of JUAREZ regarding the relations of Church and State, who have failed to watch the progress of the struggle in which the measure of JUAREZ was an important but not a decisive event. In fact, the laws of JUAREZ, which were designed virtually to separate the Church from the State by confining the activity and influence of the clergy strictly within the sphere of their spiritual functions, were mere statutes, and not provisions of the fundamental law. They could be evaded in many ways, and indeed the execution of them depended very much on the views, dispositions and tastes of individual magistrates. Hence on the death of JUAREZ ecclesiastics of all ranks immediately conceived hopes of soon recovering all their ancient authority, and of reinstating themselves in the enjoyment of all the advantages and privileges they had lost. They systematically set the laws at defiance. They revived the imposing public processions which had been prohibited, and they appeared in the streets and highways in the vestures and decorations of their respective ranks. It is also alleged, and perhaps there is no reason to doubt the truth of the statement, that they publicly talked and preached rebellion against the government as a sacred duty of the faithful. It is certain that the clergy favored the insurrection of LOZADAS, with the view of recovering their confiscated church property, and it is said that, if they had been as influential with the Indian population as they tried to be, Mexico would have been once more involved in the confusion and suffering of a general civil war.

Fresh proof, however, was given that JUAREZ had not misunderstood either the spirit of the age or the spirit of the people in proposing his laws. In truth, the hostility with which the great majority of the people regarded clerical rule has been intensified by the attempt of the churchmen to recover or maintain their power by means of French guns and bayonets, and their endeavor to accomplish the same ends through rebellion, only deepened the odium with which they were looked upon among the more intelligent and influential portion of the population. The result was a general movement to incorporate the JUAREZ laws in the national Constitution. This was at length effected by the action of the various State Legislatures, and President LERDO has lately published the result in appropriate form. In his proclamation the entire separation of Church and State, perfect religious freedom, marriage a civil contract, and the abolition of the religious oath are declared under the sanction of the Constitution of the Republic. All monastic orders and religious houses are also abolished. As the schools are already superintended by the State, Mexicans are no longer in any way legally under the control of the priesthood, and are at liberty to recognize their spiritual authority and accept their teaching or not, as they think proper. It would of course be inconsiderate at once to congratulate our neighbors of Mexico on the important change which they call a reform. To declare marriage a mere civil contract might not amount to much; it is only the recognition of the validity of marriage when ratified by a magistrate or other authorized person, without formalities implying its sacramental character. The abolition of the religious oath seems a long step in the direction of radicalism, and is, no doubt, to be referred to the extreme disgust with which rational reformers in a country knowing only the old church, have come to regard all Christian forms. To the same unhappy cause may doubtless likewise be ascribed those severe and exceedingly unrepublican measures against certain members of the priesthood which have lately been taken in fulfilment of the new constitution. Americans cannot help thinking that a sound republic ought to be able to endure and digest even Jesuits. However, Mexico can allege for her harshness the republican example of Switzerland,—and in farther apology, she can plead the terrible weapons with which the church fights her battles. Notwithstanding the triumphant adoption of the new constitution, the persecuted church appears to have a considerable hold on a portion of the people, and to them she appeals for aid and rescue in a manner well adapted to irritate, if not to alarm her enemies. Thus, a few Sundays ago in all the churches of Mexico, a pastoral letter was read, which the Archbishop had prepared with reference to a recent allocution of the Pope. In this pastoral His Holiness was quoted as declaring null and void all acts of the Italian Government suppressing religious houses and appropriating religious property, and as farther passing sentence of greater excommunication upon all persons who respect such laws or aid in their execution. The blow told as if it had been aimed at the President and Legislature of Mexico, and the consequent excitement among the people and especially among the devout was very great. It is, however, not to be supposed that the Mexican church can do anything effectual in the way of punishing its enemies. Its prostration seems complete in the land where only fifty years ago it was omnipotent.

NOT ALL SERENE.

It would have been very remarkable if such an Assembly as the Evangelical Alliance Conference, containing the representatives of many religious denominations and many nationalities, had held its sessions and adjourned, without a single occurrence to disturb the harmony or wound the sensibilities of members. The only wonder is that any incident like that which actually took place, so little indeed that some persons present at the gathering failed to see or hear aught of the disturbance. The truth, however, is that the moral atmosphere of the Conference was not absolutely serene from first to last. In one section of the Conference a slight gust or squall was produced by the extreme sensitiveness of the presiding officer. Mr. CURRY, a layman of Richmond, treating the subject of the union of church and State, waxed so eloquent in describing the moral and religious evils of the connection as to render "the discussion painful" to one and possibly more of the foreign delegates; whereupon Dr. CROOKS, President of the meeting, caused the "little bell" to tinkle Mr. CURRY into silence at the expiration of the half hour, the limit fixed for the deliverance of the Conference from possible bores. Some demonstration of anger on the part of many and the withdrawal of Mr. CURRY from the house were the results. In fact, the excessive sole request of Dr. CROOKS, an able man, had befooled him for the moment.

Again, a good deal of unpleasant feeling appears to have been excited among a portion, perhaps among all the delegates of the French language, by the prominence given in the conference to the "hero Emperor of Germany," as he was called by Dr. SCHAFF. We do not know that any of the delegates referred to, at the time in any way expressed their dissatisfaction, but the Rev. Prof. ASTIE, of Switzerland, has at the request of the editor, in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, commented on the subject with considerable feeling. Disavowing authority to speak for others Prof. ASTIE confesses that he "was greatly surprised at certain incidents and at the spirit which prevails in certain persons." He "does not think it necessary to be French in order to doubt about the propriety, in such reunions, of pointing out the protected Napoleonic character in the too famous telegrams of the King of Prussia to Queen AUGUSTA during the war." But that, he admits, was "a mere matter of tact and delicacy which might perhaps be differently appreciated by different people." A much more grave affair seems to him the incident of the imperial salutations. If a monarch well known for his piety like the preceding King of Prussia had spontaneously sent his Christian salutations to the Alliance no one could have found any fault. That the German Emperor, who, left to his own inspiration, would never have thought of greeting the Alliance, should have been officially or unofficially requested to do so, appears to Prof. ASTIE a quite different thing. And then he asks why it was done? "To establish courteous relations, it seems, between the free alliance of the Christians of the whole world and a reigning dynasty for their mutual encouragement in the struggle against their common enemies." The project he regards as inconsistent equally with the constitution and the nature of the Evangelical Alliance. No doubt the needs of the Church demand that Christians of all lands and confessions draw nearer together for more effective action against the unbelief and the superstition of the age. But is the conflict to be waged exclusively with spiritual weapons, or in placing a monarch at their head, do Protestants understand that they are preparing for a struggle with the armed hand? "It remains alone," says Mr. ASTIE, "any competent to decide whether it suits them to renew the Thirty Years' War on a large or a small scale, but I am certain I do not err in declaring that among Protestants of the French language there would be found few persons to join a holy league having at its head the Emperor WILLIAM, with his inseparable cortege of KRUPP cannons and needle-guns."

Quite apart from any disagreeable feelings aroused among Frenchmen and their sympathizers by the incident referred to, it is safe to say that the Alliance committed a grave blunder in their virtual recognition of the German Emperor as an evangelical Christian. In worldly minds the apparent approval of such a character by such an assembly starts searching inquiries as to the ethical spirit implied in the religious faith of the members. For, while the German Emperor is, in some respects, a grand old man, and unquestionably a splendid fighter, we fear that a considerable portion of the unregenerate world are quite unable to perceive the traits of his Christian character.

THE REPUBLIC DEFENDED.

Few American citizens returning from a visit abroad have ever met with so enthusiastic a reception as greeted Mr. FREDERICK HECKER, a few days ago, when he landed at Baltimore. Brief mention of the reception was made in our issue of yesterday, in an extract from the *Baltimore American*. We suppose that Mr. HECKER's fame is almost exclusively German, though he has been a citizen of the Republic for twenty-five or more years, and took a creditable part on the Northern side in the late civil war. On coming to the United States, he apparently shrank from the task of mastering the English language, and hence his wonderful powers as a popular speaker and writer are known, for the most part, only to his fellow countrymen. If he spoke and wrote English as he speaks and writes his native tongue, he would probably rank second to few popular leaders of the time. Of a good family in Germany, and having received a first rate education, he entered upon a career at the bar which promised brilliant success. Indeed, one may say that he had already achieved extraordinary professional success, when, in consequence of his activity and prominence in the revolutionary attempts of 1848 in Baden he became an exile. As a farmer in Illinois he has, we believe, prospered.

Unlike some of his countrymen, especially of those who were extreme democrats in 1848, Mr. HECKER, whose honesty and sincerity are admitted by all, has never lost confidence in the cause of free government. Visiting Germany this year for the first time since his banishment, neither experience of political abuses in the United States nor the power and splendor of the new German empire sufficed to make him blind to the freedom and progressive greatness of the former country or to the essentially illiberal institutions of the Fatherland. It may be that he did not make sufficient allowance for the inevitable difficulties which the rulers of the new empire have to contend. At any rate, Mr. HECKER soon brought a storm about his ears wherever he went by the exceeding candor with which he contrasted the narrowness, pettiness and tyranny of the old country with the magnanimity and genuine liberalism of the new. His indignation seems often to have been made to boil by hearing the Great Republic misrepresented and calumniated in the interest of absolutism. "American corruption" is a favorite theme, it would seem, in Germany, not only with those who may really have suffered from the failure of American securities, but with retainers of monarchy who seek to disparage popular government. Referring to this topic in his Baltimore speech, Mr. HECKER said, "Thank God that I can again breathe the air of this decried republic, air untainted with policemen's clubs, with orders or kings. 'O, there's corruption and swindling over there,' cry the whole band of lacqueys. Well, I say, if corruption appears among us, it is of an acute type. The bubble bursts, and we trample the vile worm into the deepest mire never to come up again. We do not pension our corruptionists. But chronic corruption, trained and in regulation dress, which beginning in a servile education, creeps up into the highest offices, ever obsequiously bowed, continually looking aloft for a hint from above, chronic, irremediable corruption we know not." Mr. HECKER added that there are swindlers over in Fatherland to whom our American operators might go to school and learn.

We can only hope and trust that the American people by their persistent treatment of corruptionists will continue to merit the discrimination in their favor.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The resolutions of Mr. GROSVENOR, in the National Board of Trade, on the Transportation question, seem to us just the thing. They affirm the duty of Congress to charter any company that offers to subscribe capital enough to build a freight railroad or roads from the West to the East, subject to State control, but aver that the only reliable source of relief against railroad exaction is to be found in improving and maintaining the navigable highways of the country. *That* is sound doctrine, and it is to that, alone, the people can look for their protection. The time was when it was thought that the railroads were capable of doing the entire carrying business of the country, and under that conviction, the rivers were practically abandoned, the lakes were neglected, canals were voted too slow, and the construction of steamers for the lakes and rivers of the West was given up as useless. That time has now gone by. The country is waking up to the conviction that the railroads cannot do all the work that is needed, nor do it as cheaply as is requisite, and that there is enough to keep both methods of transportation actively employed. Already the lakes are recovering their wonted activity; the tonnage thereon is steadily increasing and will soon exceed the totals of ante-war times; and as soon as it is found that steamboating will pay on the western waters, new steamers will take the place of those long since driven off, and the Ohio and Mississippi will once more be covered with fleets exceeding in capacity those which in old times rendered their waters lively with the sounds of a busy commerce.

Of course, this view involves the duty of Congress to keep these national streams in good navigable order, wherever that is practicable; but as very few are prepared to question that duty, we take it for granted it will be performed. If the National Board of Trade and the farmers of the West unite with all others interested in pressing, not merely its importance but its necessity, there need be no room for doubt as to the result.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Mr. BOUTWELL's lecture on financial matters in New York, recently delivered, was more remarkable for what it did not say than for what it did. He was not in favor of an early resumption of specie payments, although he thought we were fast approaching the point of resumption, and that when we did resume, it would be for a life-time. He thought the financial condition was a precarious and difficult one, but he had no remedy to offer, nor any plan of relief to propose. On one point, only, was he positive, and that was in favor of an increased issue of greenbacks. He was sure the country had not currency enough.

The reticence of Mr. BOUTWELL, at such a time, and his unwillingness to prescribe financial remedies, is evidence either that the financial situation is very, very difficult, or that, really, no remedy is needed. We are inclined to the latter view, and to the conviction that in a very short time, the money market will, if left to its natural and legitimate action, work back to its normal condition. Patience and confidence are worth more than all the legislation that Congress is capable of, and will work out better results in shorter time than any expedients that we may be tempted in resort to. "Hands off," is the best advice that can be given, now; and if, as Mr. BOUTWELL thinks, and we are not disposed to deny, the present volume of currency is insufficient, a very moderate increase of it will suffice to restore activity and prosperity. What the country needs, above all things, to be delivered from, is the effort that will be made by the financial tinkers to take the national currency machine to pieces, to find out what is wrong, and then put it together again.

PROPOSED PLAN OF FINANCIAL RELIEF.

[Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

WASHINGTON, October 31.

With a view of relieving the stringency in monetary circles, and furnishing a properly secured circulating medium in the absence of greenbacks, it is proposed by prominent public men in various parts of the State that the Governor summon immediately convene the Legislature in extra session, and submit a proposition of lending the State credit to the various banks on a deposit of National or State loans to an amount not exceeding thirty millions dollars, the notes to be withdrawn from circulation in three years, and the issue to be of the smaller denominations of one, two, three and five dollars, with a view of more particularly benefiting the laboring classes, who are threatened with an entire loss of employment.

Then we hope the Governor will set his face against it, like a wall of flint. There is no such distress existing as would warrant the calling of a special session of the Legislature; and there is nothing, in the present condition of things, to justify a resort to such a remedy as is here proposed. When we got away from a State currency, constantly fluctuating in value, to a national currency which is equally good always and everywhere, we thought we were done with all such financial tinkering as this. It is no part of the business of the State to issue notes; and under the free banking law of the State the State banks can now issue bank notes, on a deposit of State or National bonds as security, as freely as they could under any new law on the subject. No legislation is needed for that purpose; and, under the Constitution of the United States, no State can emit bills of credit.

There can be no doubt, either of the fact that the question of cheap transportation is one of immense national importance, embracing all sections of the country, or that the great bulk of our commerce must, eventually, flow through our central navigable waters. Hence it is not likely that our railroads will be able to meet the demands of the enormous commerce which must, at our present rate of development, within the next quarter or half of a century find transit from the interior to the commercial cities of the coast. Among the latest of the numerous plans proposed for the solution of this important question is that of General B. S. ROBERTS, of the United States Army, who holds that it is to be brought about by means of such ancient Channels in the Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio, the surplus waters of the upper lakes, which now discharge their waste volume through the St. Lawrence to the sea; the first, by connecting Lake Superior with the Upper Mississippi at Lake Pepin; the second by an enlargement of the existing Chicago drainage of Lakes Michigan and Huron into the Illinois river; and the third by the enlargement of the Toledo and Wabash canal to the Ohio river. This proposition embraces a stupendous practical problem of hydraulics—how to economize and utilize to commerce the surplus waters of the greatest interior seas on the globe, that are now wasted by evaporation before reaching Niagara Falls, and use them as feeders to the rivers in question, making them navigable at all seasons by steamers direct from the lakes, to the Gulf of Mexico, the commercial cities of the South, the North, and to Europe. General ROBERTS maintains that in this manner, if we keep these channels navigable to first-class river and lake steamers, even in seasons of drought and low water; and that the cost to the Federal Treasury of making these artificial rivers, as compared with the advantages they would furnish the commerce of the country by water transportation and lowering of freight rates, would be too insignificant to enter an engineer's estimate or to be considered by Congress. Of course, everybody is directly or indirectly interested in the solution of this important and difficult question. The people, however, are at present hardly in the mood to tax themselves with any additional burdens of the character which the carrying out of such a scheme would involve, even if—in the General's words—it be "for purposes of the world's commerce and good." But the proposition is certainly a bold and novel one.

A Washington correspondent who is usually reliable and well-informed, avers that at the next session of Congress an effort will be made to pass a general bill "for the relief of the Southern States," the avowed intent being a guarantee by the United States of the interest upon certain classes of State bonds, and the reserved purpose being to make the measure the forerunner of a movement for the ultimate assumption of the rebel debt. The latter scheme—one of whose chief movers is said to be General BUTLER—is so amazing as hardly to appear credible. The statement of its existence, however, is made gravely and with circumstantiality, and it is by no means impossible that such a project may have been canvassed in certain quarters. The fact that the Fourteenth Amendment at present blocks the way will not be considered an insuperable obstacle. Few of the Southern people, probably, have ever thoroughly abandoned the hope that this amendment would ultimately be repealed, and it is likely that since the Ohio election their belief in the eventual recovery of what they term their "lost rights," has been measurably strengthened. Considering the general condition of the country, and the unanimous demand of the people for severe retrenchment, we think it most probable that the authors of the conspiracy, if it exists, will for the present defer showing their hands. But the simple fact that either of these projects should have been broached at all, is enough of itself to put everybody on guard against these and all other would-be plunderers.

Considerable public interest is being evoked by the novel proposition of Mr. ROBERT A. CHEESEBROUGH, a distinguished civil engineer of New York, to keep the Erie canal open for its whole length during the winter months by the application of artificial heat to the surface water, at a cost which the State of New York can afford to pay. He calculates that 120 tons of coal per mile of canal for winter, or 42,000 tons for the whole length of the canal, costing, at $4 a ton, $160,000 yearly, would be required. He proposes to distribute the heat in the form of hot water by providing boilers every half mile. From these he would pump the boiling water through two inch pipes, 1,000 feet long, in opposite directions along one bank of the canal. Not long ago such a proposition would have been scouted with derision, but the achievements of science within the past few years have been so many and wonderful, that there is now hardly any telling what may not be accomplished. Should the scheme prove feasible, it would, in connection with steam navigation, go a long way toward revolutionizing the transportation of heavy freights; since, even with its present limited capacity, the canal conveys from the seat of agriculture to the sea, during its seven months of navigation, more freight than all the railroads in the State of New York in a year, and at prices which put competition at defiance, notwithstanding the drawback of unloading and reshipment. What might not be expected, then, with its capacity thus doubled, and the adoption of boats propelled by steam?

It is gratifying to observe that the problem of providing some better means than now exist for the prevention of crime, is beginning seriously to exercise the minds of our publicists and philanthropists. The COMMERCIAL has repeatedly directed attention to the fact that the obstruction of the path of the criminal in advance, rather than the making of things uncomfortable for him afterwards, was the true objective point to be aimed at. What is needed is to make crime so difficult and dangerous that its commission shall become comparatively impossible. At present the States pay many millions of dollars a year to support the various adjuncts and paraphernalia of punishment, while the preventive appliances are, as a general rule, notoriously meager and insufficient. Even if our educational system be considered in the light of a preventive measure, the money it costs is hardly worth mentioning in comparison with the enormous sums annually expended to punish that which has not been prevented. As to the best means of realizing the desired end, there will, of course, be a great variety of views. There can, however, be no difference of opinion concerning the prime fact that prevention is better than cure. This conceded, there certainly does not seem to be any insuperable obstacle in the way of evolving some method of dealing with the subject, which shall be at once economical and effective. Let our philanthropists and statesmen think of it.

The President has demonstrated that it is unsafe for a man in his position to write anything to a New York Bank President. A recent letter of his, written in answer to one from a President of one of the New York banks, was made the basis of the wildest kind of speculation on Wall street. The fact that such a letter was written, was known to the public; but the contents of the letter were unknown; and as the holder of it refused to publish it, the speculators in coin and stocks were left to circulate all sorts of stories about what it contained. The general impression seemed to be that the Government was going to draw on the $44,660,000 reserve, at the rate of $5,000,000 a week, to buy foreign exchange, and so relieve the money market; and on the strength of this, the Democratic papers pitched in with their usual haste, roundly abusing the President for what it was assumed he intended to do. After all this abuse had been poured out, the letter was found, on publication, to contained nothing it was alleged to contain, and was merely an exhortation to the banks of New York to do their best to help the merchants at this time, the Democratic commentators must have felt peculiarly cheap at being so flagrantly caught. We have no doubt the President thought he was doing a good thing, when the letter was written; but we fancy that he will be more careful in the choice of a correspondent hereafter.

There are a great many people in the world who seem to have a vague sort of an idea that the people are not fit to govern themselves, and that their servants can do it much better for them. These sort of folks are now trying to break down the elective judiciary system in New York. They say the people are not fit to select their own judges, and that it is bad for the judges to be so selected, and that the proper and genteel way of doing the thing is to let the people elect a Governor, and then have the Governor select the judges. But if the people are unfit to elect their judges directly, how will it mend matters to have them selected by a Governor whom the people have selected? If the principal is unfit to perform an act, why should the agent of his own appointing be any better fitted to perform it? Moreover, if it is bad for a judge to be selected by ten thousand, because of the general obligation it lays him under to the people, how much better will it be when he is selected by one alone, toward whom he must feel a particular obligation, thus making the bench subservient to the executive, whereas it ought to be independent of it? If the people are not fit to elect judges, they are not fit to elect any officers. That is the whole case in a nutshell.

This is the nutting season. Here is a meaty little nut which our free trade friends are invited to crack, provided it be not too hard. The importations of nails from Great Britain to this country for the first six months of the present year amounted to 120,468 tons. For the same period in 1872 they were 259,011 tons, and for the first six months of 1871, 244,784 tons. In other words, we imported 124,316 tons less than in 1871, and 148,543 tons less than in 1872. Hasn't the kernel of this fact a pretty strong "Protectionist" flavor about it? And here is another suggestive item: Among the exports from Philadelphia last week, the total value of which reached the very large sum of $307,000, was one item of locomotives shipped to Rio Janeiro to the value of $205,000, which is said to be the largest single shipment of railroad engines ever made from this country. Query: If the free traders could have had their way, what, at this time, would have been the probable extent of our exports of machinery to other parts of the world?

The subsisting connection between forest conservancy and the volume of rainfalls, is attracting considerable public attention at present; the impelling reason being the wholesale and rapid deforesting of the timber districts of our country. The mistake seems to be generally made of supposing that our government has as yet taken no action to promote forest culture. This is an error. The duty before the adjournment of the last Congress, that body passed an act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies, according to which any person planting and taking care of forty acres of timber on any quarter section of land for ten years, becomes the owner of the quarter section at the end of that time; also, any person occupying land under the homestead act, who plants and cultivates for ten years one acre of timber for every sixteen acres of homestead, receives a patent of the land, provided his or her residence has not been of less than three years' duration.

The frames of the present Constitution of Ohio were Democrats, and while they were careful to provide that the Legislature should be chosen biennially, they were just as careful to provide that the Legislature and State officers should always be elected in the odd years. There is never a Legislature or State officer to be elected, in that State, in the years when Congressmen and Presidents are to be chosen. The Democratic managers of generation gone knew the value, to the Democratic party, of an "off year," and hence this Ohio arrangement. It was very deliberately planned, and the forecast was clear and shrewd. If Ohio had had her Legislature and State officers to choose last year, orf the election came in the years when Congressmen are chosen, ALLEN would not be the governor elect, nor would THURMAN stand any chance of re-election.

Reports from the wooden ship building districts indicate that this branch of industry, also, is gradually but surely reviving. Reports from Bath, Maine, long famous for that branch of industry, show the construction this year of forty-eight vessels of different kinds, having an aggregate tonnage of 40,000. The largest year at Bath 1855, produced 67,000 tons, and in 1856 was 9,000—since which time it has never reached as high a point as during the present year. All the yards in New England are now busy, and though, of course, not doing as much as twenty years ago, have exceedingly encouraging prospects ahead. The demand for shipping is much greater than at any previous period since our ocean commerce was in its prime. At this gratifying rate of increase it will not be long before American ship-building will be more than restored to its former proportions. All the signs of the times indicate that the future will fully confirm the promise of the present.

Conceding the greatness of the Northwest as an agricultural and stock-raising region, people have been content to think that its progress is comprised in the products which its superiority in these respects so generously yield. The prospect of its great cities assuming an importance as manufacturing points, has almost been lost sight of by the masses, generally. Yet among all the industries represented at the Chicago Exposition, it is said there are none of such vital and general importance, and there are none more apparently that have been less appreciated and understood. People have only just begun to be alive to their importance, and the still more valuable increase in the interests of that section which they promise for the future. The exposition is, therefore, useful in popularizing, as it were, these great industries, and dispelling the ignorance that has heretofore existed regarding them.

Is there never to be an end to the outrageous avaricious effrontery of the ex-rebels of the Southern States? In 1863, when the rebellion was in progress, General BURNSIDE impressed in Kentucky about eight thousand slaves to work on military roads, &c. A portion of the owners—all, it is supposed, who were loyal to the United States—were compensated at the time of impressment, and now the remainder are reported to have exhumed their claims and to be pressing them upon the government for settlement in some shape. It is estimated that they amount in the aggregate to something over two millions of dollars. Of course, there is not the slightest likelihood that they will ever be paid. But the simple fact that a demand for the money has been made, is of itself almost enough to disgust one forever with the whole miserable hypocrisy of the professed desire for "reconciliation," on the part of the Southern people.

On the fourth of next month important elections are to be held in the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Virginia and Wisconsin. It is to be hoped our friends will see the imperative necessity of at once breaking away from the prevailing apathy, and addressing themselves vigorously to the work before them. There is no doubt of the fact that the inconsiderable advantage just gained by the Democratic party in Ohio, has inspired the members of that party elsewhere with hopes of similar success, nor any question that they are working like beavers to achieve it. If, by their perfidelion, the Republicans of those States in which they have a majority suffer themselves to be deprived of the vantage ground they at present occupy, they will bring upon themselves indelible disgrace.

A few days ago we received a printed copy of the congratulatory speech delivered at Cleveland by Senator THURMAN last Saturday, with a request on the part of the author not to publish it in advance of its delivery; a request which we have observed with so much faithfulness that, out of regard for our readers, we do not intend to publish it at all; for in the first place, it is not to be considered, in the science of politics, it bears about the same relation to the requirements of the present time, which the fossils and saurians and megatheriums of antediluvian ages bear to comparative zoology and the history of animal life upon the earth. It is evident, however, that Senator THURMAN has a lurking notion that he is the particular MOSES to lead the Democracy back from the desert to the flesh-pots of Egypt. And indeed he is as likely as any other Democrat, to be the identical man.

Considering how close is the margin between the supply and consumption of breadstuffs in England, and that any serious interruption of grain exports from this country would exercise a very important influence on prices in that, it is quite natural that, as appears from the latest English journals, the chief alarm respecting the effects of our recent panic in that country should have arisen from the possible interruption of breadstuffs